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REPORT ISSUED OF WORDS USED BY PRESIDENT

White House Version Is That He Said Expectation Was That United States Would Send Forces to Uphold Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—To counter the charges made by Senator Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, that President Wilson gave a specific promise to the Rumanian and Serbian delegates to the Peace Conference that the United States would send its armed force to the other side of the ocean, "if the world is again troubled," the White House yesterday made public what purports to be the official version of the speech which the President made at the eighth plenary session of the Peace Conference.

It appears that the remarks attributed to the President in the controversy between him and Senator Spencer were made at a full session of the conference when Mr. Wilson was pleading to the delegates from Rumania, Serbia and Czechoslovakia to modify their demands in order to safeguard the rights of minorities within their borders.

The version which was made public yesterday by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, was supplied by F. A. Carlson of Chicago, who acted as official stenographer at the particular session at which the President made the remarks which have brought on a political storm.

Difference in Versions

A comparison of the Spencer charges with the White House official text would seem to indicate this difference:

"The President in trying to influence the Rumanian and Serbian delegates to recede from a position they had taken reminded the conference that the ultimate sanction for the covenants arrived at was the armed strength of the major powers. He pointed out that until these covenants were based on justice the powers could not undertake to guarantee them."

In a St. Louis dispatch addressed to the President on October 5, Senator Spencer said:

"The statement of yours to which I have often referred in my addresses was the statement in the stenographic notes of the eighth plenary session of the Peace Conference, in which you are reported to have said to Premier Bratiano of Rumania as follows:

"You must not forget that it is force that is the final guaranty of the public peace. If the world is again troubled the United States will send to this side of the ocean their army and their fleet."

"The statement was made upon the floor of the Senate on February 2, 1920, by Senator Reed, and so far as I have learned has never been denied until now. It has been widely circulated over the United States. If you did not make that statement to Premier Bratiano I should be much indebted if you will inform me."

The White House Version

The President, according to the White House version, said in part:

"We are trying to make a peaceful settlement, that is to say, to eliminate those elements of disturbance, so far as possible, which may interfere with the peace of the world, and we are trying to make an equitable distribution of territory according to the races, the ethnographical character of the people inhabiting those territories."

"And back of that lies this fundamentally important fact that when the decisions are made, the allied and associated powers guarantee to maintain them. It is perfectly evident, upon a moment's reflection, that the chief burden of their maintenance will fall upon the greater powers. The chief burden of the war fell upon the greater powers, and if it had not been for their action, their military action, we would not be here to settle these questions, and therefore we must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis the military and naval strength of the great powers will be the final guaranty of the peace of the world."

"In those circumstances it is unreasonable and unjust that, not as dictators but as friends, the great powers should say to their associates: 'We cannot afford to guarantee territorial settlements which we do not believe to be right, and we cannot agree to leave elements of disturbance unmoved which we believe will disturb the peace of the world.'"

"How can a power like the United States, for example—I can speak for no other—after signing the treaty, if it contains elements which they do not believe to be permanent, go 3000 miles away across the sea and report to its people that it has made a settlement of the peace of the world? It cannot do so. And yet there underlies all of these transactions the expectation on the part, for example, of Rumania and of Czechoslovakia, and of Serbia, that if any covenants of this settlement are not observed, the United States will send her armies and her navies to see that they are observed."

Senator Spencer Stands His Ground
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. Leased Wires.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Standing by his original declaration that President

Wilson promised Rumania and Serbia military protection at the eighth plenary session of the Peace Conference, Senator Selden P. Spencer, in a statement yesterday, declared there was no difference in substance between the report of the session made public by the President and the official stenographic report from which he said he quoted.

Senator Spencer declared that the report made public by the President surrounded the clear statement promising aid to Serbia and Rumania by general remarks which, he said, "do not in the least conceal the facts of what the President said."

"Nothing can conceal the pledge which the President attempted to make for this country that American soldiers would be sent overseas whenever the world is again troubled," said Senator Spencer.

The Senator again demanded to know why the President did not produce the official record.

DELAY EXPECTED IN TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Signing of Treaty Between Britain and Russia May Be Post- poned, Owing to the Soviets' Alleged Breach of Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The signing of the trade agreement with Russia is likely to be delayed on account of the Soviet Government's neglect in fulfilling the necessary conditions laid down by the British Government, and formally agreed to by both on June 30. A series of notes, exchanged between Earl Curzon and George Tchitcherine, the British and Russian Foreign Ministers respectively, since October 1, has been issued, in which the Soviet Government is accused of continuing propaganda against the British Empire, not only in Great Britain before Leo Kamenef's departure, but in the Near East right up to the borders of Afghanistan, and of retaining British prisoners, often under great hardship.

The British Government intends to hold the Soviet Government faithfully to the redemption of the pledges given on June 30, while renewing its own allegiance to the reciprocal obligations simultaneously entered into by both.

The British Government will only renew the trade negotiations when certain specified British subjects have crossed the Russian frontier, and it is clear that no obstacles are being placed in the way of the release of the remainder, and also when the Soviet Government has indorsed the interpretation placed in this British note upon the more general assurances contained in the note of June 30, and since explicitly renewed by the Soviet authorities.

Approximately 320 British prisoners still remain in Russia, and at Baku, while in England, Canada, India and Egypt there are at least 150 Russians awaiting repatriation. The British Government makes detailed proposals for the repatriation of both nationalities in the last note of the series, dated October 9.

In the same note the British Government presents an imposing list of instances of Soviet misdeeds against British interests, from a Soviet conspiracy with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor to an attempt to conclude a treaty with Afghanistan.

BOLIVIA REVISES DEPORTATION ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dispatches from Bolivia yesterday stated that the greater part of those who were deported after the coup d'état last July were now being allowed to return to the country, although it has not been deemed wise to grant general amnesty. In addition to Great Britain and several other nations which have recognized the new government, Belgium has just extended recognition.

The nomination of candidates for membership in the National Assembly is said to have created fresh interest in political affairs, and the new government is credited with a desire to carry out the fundamentals of political liberty and tolerance for which its members fought while in the opposition. All censorship of the press has been suspended, and obnoxious printing laws repealed, it is declared.

New electoral regulations have been published, assuring liberty of franchise, and an article has been added providing for the study of proportional representation by the National Assembly.

Various public works that were started under the former government are being actively continued, and the building of the Tupiza-Lahulca Railroad, which is considered to be of continental importance, and of the railroad from Lapaz to Mungas, is under way. These works are being financed at the present time by Bolivian banks, but it is hoped that arrangements will be made for floating a loan in New York.

LOAN CONDITIONS ACCEPTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—The municipal council of Zurich has accepted by 82 votes against 27 the conditions of the proposed loan of \$6,000,000 from the United States.

MEXICO-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Pamphlet Issued From Unofficial Source Shows United States Maintained That Mexicans Denied Justice to Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The departure from Washington of Fernando Iglesias Calderon, the special envoy sent here by the de la Huerta Government to compose the outstanding differences between the two countries and to pave the way for resumption of diplomatic relations, was followed yesterday by the publication in pamphlet form of a large part of the correspondence which passed between the State Department and the Mexican Foreign Office on the oil controversy.

This pamphlet was not issued by the Department of State, but apparently was compiled from the official correspondence by the Association of Petroleum Producers in Mexico. While the pamphlet does not cover the more recent representations by the United States Government, it shows by the presentation of the exchange of notes in chronological form the course of a controversy which is regarded as the stumbling block between the two countries.

Nothing new regarding the attitude of the State Department in the matter of the oil controversy is presented, but the summary of the controversy is important at the present moment because it puts in concise and easily accessible form the correspondence in which the United States has declared its position. On the whole there can be no doubt that the Department of State has consistently maintained that the various decrees of the Mexican Government and the methods adopted toward American interests in Mexico constituted an attempt at confiscation and a "denial of justice."

Notes Had to Be Repeated

A glance at the correspondence will explain the bitterness which existed between Washington and Mexico City in the latter stages of the Carranza regime. Note after note was dispatched by the State Department, but the contents had to be repeated from time to time. The history of the controversy as revealed in the correspondence explains, it is said, the reason why the State Department refused to take up with Mr. Iglesias Calderon the outstanding issues between the United States and the Mexican Government. It is expected that not until the de la Huerta Government or the government of General Obregon shows by its actions an entire change of front toward vested interests from that pursued during the Carranza regime, and expressed willingness to conform entirely to the United States viewpoint, will a complete rapprochement be established. For the time being the State Department takes the view that it must "wait and see" developments in Mexico.

In the text of the pamphlet made public yesterday, it is shown that the protests of the United States began in January, 1916, more than a year before the new constitution was adopted at the convention at Queretaro. Throughout the period covered by the correspondence the State Department has asked no favors but has contented itself with insisting upon the Mexican Government living up to the obligations laid down by international law.

Course of Correspondence

The official documents presented in the compilation just issued are divided into four parts, as follows:

1. Representations made prior to the enactment of the constitution as to possible effects of nationalization of petroleum and attempted waiver of diplomatic protection.

2. Official assurances of the Mexican Government that there would be no confiscation.

3. Representations against petroleum decrees based on Article 27 of the constitution.

4. Representations against refusal of the Mexican authorities to grant drilling permits to American companies.

It was said at the State Department yesterday that the diplomatic correspondence, as presented in this pamphlet, tells the story of Mexico's actual refusal to protect foreigners, and to assume the obligations imposed upon all civilized nations by the usages of international law. It was said that the oil question was regarded as a test case because all the details were known to the officials of both countries.

It was learned yesterday that Roberto V. Pesqueira, Mexican financial agent in New York, had been summoned to Mexico City immediately following his interview with Norman H. Davis, undersecretary of State. Mr. Pesqueira has interested himself considerably in the oil controversy and was assured by the State Department of the imperative necessity of composing the differences on this subject between the two countries before recognition could be granted.

MOSCOW POLICY REJECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—The committee of the Swiss Central Socialist party, meeting at Olten, has rejected by 47 votes against 27, the proposal to associate with the Moscow International.

SERIOUS PRINTING DISPUTE IN BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Berlin News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The printing trades dispute, which has already resulted in a lock-out of employees in the principal newspaper offices, has taken a grave turn. The employers declare that, owing to the excessive wages claims, their businesses are running at a loss, and, unless their offered terms are accepted, a general lockout in the entire German printing trade will follow.

The men's leaders have appealed to all Berlin trade unions to declare a general strike in sympathy with them, and a decision on the point will be reached at mass meetings tomorrow.

The efforts of the German Labor Minister to settle the dispute, which is causing serious inconvenience, have failed.

FRENCH CONDUCT IN CILICIA CRITICIZED

Armenian Bureau Receives Com- plaints of Harsh Treatment Experienced by the Armenians at the Hands of the French

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—After a long silence as to French activities in Cilicia, a message has been received by the Armenian bureau, sent by Bishop Saradjian of Hadjin, a representative of the refugees' committee. It is dated October 7 and reads:

"The French Government has arrested and expelled members of the Armenian National Union at Adana, has imprisoned and suddenly expelled 500 Armenian volunteers, who had been equipped by consent of the French authorities for rescuing the 10,000 Armenians besieged at Hadjin since last March."

"The French authorities have forced 50,000 Armenian refugees to quit Cilicia, part of whom have arrived in Mersina in a pitiable condition. The suppression of the Armenian militia is expected, and Commandant Ishnanian, commander of this force, has been expelled."

"It is likely that Mr. Damadian, diplomatic representative of the national delegation in Cilicia, may also be asked to leave. The situation is intolerable."

A second telegram has been received by the bureau from the Armenian Ramgavah club at Alexandria, Egypt, and reads:

"The situation in Adana is very grave. Members of the National Union have been arrested and expelled. Volunteers on the way to Hadjin have been disarmed. Refugees have been ordered to emigrate. The above mentioned acts are signs of immediate evacuation by the French, who leave no chance for the Christians to defend themselves. Supreme political efforts are urgent to prevent a terrible catastrophe. The Armenians will resist at any cost."

Armenians Miled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday).—In discussing the state of affairs in Cilicia, an informant of The Christian Science Monitor declared that the Armenians, whole battalions of whom had enlisted in the French Foreign Legion, relying on the French promise that an independent Armenian state should be formed in upper Cilicia, had not had a square deal. At the same time, he declared, such a state is not feasible. His reasons were that, even in upper or northern Cilicia, the Armenians constitute only a third of the population and they are concentrated in communities divided by serious geographical obstacles.

At the same time they are the most progressive and energetic portion of the population, though not indigenous to it, and the handing back of the country to the Turks under the terms of the Peace Treaty raises a serious problem in regard to the disposal of the Armenian population. In the meantime the informant alleges that Cilicia is being kept as a closed book by the French, and entry into the country is difficult. No information is allowed to come out of Cilicia except through the hands of the French, who regard it as their own particular sphere of influence. Under these circumstances, Cilicia remains one of those unsolved problems which are the aftermath of the war.

ARRIVAL OF BELGIAN PREMIER IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Belgian Premier, Leon Delacroix, accompanied by his wife, arrived in London on Sunday evening. Other Belgian delegates to the Anglo-Belgian conference are arriving today.

HUNGARY RECOGNIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—The Swiss Confederation has decided to recognize Hungary officially, with whom they will enter into diplomatic relations.

CONGESTION RELIEF AT ELLIS ISLAND

More Immigration From Poland Expected With Cessation of Hostilities, But Less Is Looked For From Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With cessation of fighting between Poland and Soviet Russia, the influx of Polish immigrants to the United States, already large, is expected to increase considerably, it was said yesterday at the Department of Labor. It was also announced that congestion at Ellis Island, New York, was being relieved, and that the hardships which were the lot of the newcomers when immigration showed its great increase in July and August had been greatly alleviated.

The force at the island has not yet been supplemented to the extent contemplated by the department, but it is felt that much has already been accomplished. An offer of the use of the facilities at Boston in the event of a further period of congestion, has been made, but no action has yet been taken.

Poles already make up a large part of the immigration. Although the department officials make no forecasts, it is probable that, except so far as Poland is concerned, immigration will tend to decline during the coming months. For one thing, summer is the most suitable time to migrate, and secondly, the likelihood is that the poorer classes in Italy, from which country immigration has also been large of late, will gain considerably from the government's tax program, the new regime in factory administration, and the revision of land tenures.

Conditions in Poland

As for Poland, conscription has been in effect wherever the Polish Government could enforce it, and consequently immigration has been held down. The possibility that Poland will engage in new wars, and dissatisfaction with the character of the government, which is criticized by the workmen and peasants as being conducted largely in the interest of the great landowners, are causes that will probably accentuate Polish immigration.

The Bureau of Immigration has made public statistics which show that for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1920, 790,544 citizens and aliens came to this country from foreign lands, of which number 430,001 were alien immigrants who were admitted, 191,575 non-immigrant aliens admitted, 157,173 United States citizens, and 11,795 aliens who were barred. The total of departures for the fiscal year was 622,209, of which number 288,315 were emigrant aliens, 139,747 non-emigrant aliens, and 194,147 citizens.

A statement of occupations shows that there were 12,442 immigrant aliens and 3379 emigrant aliens in the professional groups, 69,967 immigrant and 20,782 emigrant aliens who were skilled laborers, and 174,459 immigrants and 215,713 emigrants in other classes, mainly unskilled laborers.

Much Unskilled Labor Leaving

In other words, unskilled laborers are leaving the United States faster than they are entering, if the record of the year is an example of the tendency. The figure becomes more striking when it is shown that only 81,732 laborers entered the country and 183,820 left—more than double.

The professional classes include actors, architects, editors, electricians, musicians and many other groups, the largest being teachers, government officials, clergy, electricians and engineers. The largest group of skilled laborers entering the country was that of clerks and accountants; the largest group of skilled laborers to leave was made up of miners. Next to laborers,

servants made up the largest number of unskilled workers to enter, with farmers and farm laborers next.

Immigration for the year was drawn mainly from Italy (95,145); Canada, (90,025); Mexico (52,361); and the British Isles, (46,809). There was a large movement from Portugal and Greece, in view of the size of those countries, and from Spain. About one-fourth the immigrants intended to make their homes in New York, Massachusetts, Texas, California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Washington came next in order. New York was the principal port of entry, with 225,206 admitted; Boston second, with 15,820 admitted.

There were 2762 aliens deported, in addition to those barred at time of landing, 314 having been shipped out under the criminal anarchy statutes.

PROHIBITION LAWS ARE AGAIN UPHELD

Supreme Court of United States Refuses to Reopen Cases— Decision Regarded as Closing Constitutionality Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Supreme Court of the United States, by denying yesterday the motion and petition to reopen the prohibition cases decided last June, has in effect reaffirmed the constitutionality of the prohibition laws. At that time, the court handed down an opinion in which both the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Enforcement Act were held constitutional. Early in August a petition was filed with the Supreme Court asking for a reconsideration of the decision.

It is believed that the action of the court in denying a rehearing in the prohibition cases closes the controversy over the constitutionality of prohibition. The politicians have begun to see the handwriting on the wall and both parties have been showing themselves increasingly wary of alliances with liquor interests. Now that the issue has been so definitely decided by the final court, in so far as its legal aspects go, it will less than ever find a place among legitimate political issues and will be banished to the limbo of outlaws.

The Treasury Department has issued a ruling which has a practical bearing on prohibition. Because of the many inquiries made at this season in regard to the manufacture, sale and use of cider, the prohibition commissioner has issued instructions which define hard or fermented cider, containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol, as "intoxicating liquor." The instructions further state:

"It is illegal to possess except in the home, cider containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume without a permit. If a person purchases cider for commercial use containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and such cider later develops a greater alcoholic content than permitted by law, the person so possessing such cider in good faith may apply for a permit to dispose of the same to another person, as above provided."

"Manufacturers who sell sweet cider in bulk containers such as barrels for use as a soft drink must pay the tax thereon and are held responsible for preserving and marketing it in such manner as will insure the alcoholic content remaining less than one-half of 1 per cent by volume until consumed. If such cider is found upon the market containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume, the burden of proof is upon the manufacturer to show that such liquor contained less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume at the time it was manufactured or sold by him, or withdrawn from the place manufactured."

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PLANS FOR TRUCE NOW COMPLETED BY RIGA COUNCIL

Armistice, Conditions Definitely Settled by the Delegates of the Bolsheviki and Poles at the Conference at Riga

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A message from Riga states that armistice conditions have been definitely settled. The line occupied by the Polish troops is recognized as the armistice line, but at all points where the Poles have not yet reached the future Russo-Polish frontier, Bolshevik forces will withdraw to the frontier.

In addition, the Bolsheviks will withdraw 15 kilometers behind that line. All articles of the preliminary were determined upon during Sunday afternoon, and it is expected that articles will be signed this evening.

Polish Aspirations

Alleged Capture of Lithuanian Capital Causes Great Concern

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The aspirations of the Poles to incorporate Vilna in Poland are likely to create a crisis in European affairs, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Vilna is again in their hands, having been captured by troops under the command of General Zelkouski on Saturday. This alleged action on the part of the Polish general is alleged to be wholly unauthorized; in fact the whole division occupying Vilna is stated by the Polish authorities to have mutinied. After severe fighting the Lithuanian troops were compelled to retire and the Lithuanian Government has again been transferred to Kovno.

The result of this move in occupying Vilna has been to render the deliberations of the Allied Council practically ineffective. Prince Sapieha, the Polish Foreign Minister, has proposed that another conference of allied representatives shall take place at Orany on October 13. It is stated that Poland now desires that a plebiscite shall be taken under the auspices of the allied powers in that territory of Lithuania at present occupied by the Polish troops.

The Lithuanian authorities informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Polish ambitions are causing considerable anxiety to the British Government.

British Efforts to Restrain

British efforts to bring about a cessation of hostilities between Lithuania and Poland have met with only limited success. It is stated that a high official in the British Foreign Office remarked, in discussing the situation: "This Polish nonsense has got to stop." It was further stated that even the French Government, which has upheld Polish policy and assisted the Polish army with arms and munitions, is also regarding the recent military activities of the Polish troops with certain misgivings.

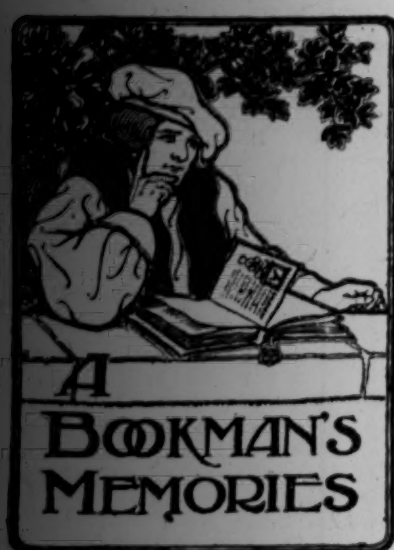
A Polish communiqué, dated Warsaw, October 7, states: "The Lithuanians are continuing their hostilities, which gives the impression that they are preparing an attack on our northern flank. The Lithuanians succeeded in forcing the River Merezeczabakia. We have begun a counter-attack. Pierce fighting is proceeding near Orany."

Lithuanian authorities in London state that the above report forms Poland's veiled excuse for further advances. These advances, it is believed, will not stop at Vilna, but will continue still further north.

Orders From Warsaw

It is stated that the British Government will immediately make strong representations to the Government of Poland, remonstrating against the recent occupation of Vilna by Polish troops, which, the Poles allege, have mutinied. It was further stated that General Zelkouski has avowed to the Lithuanian, British, and French officers that his orders had come direct from Warsaw.

This, if true, bears out the statement cable to The Christian Science Monitor during the Polish retreat on Warsaw, that Poland would never renounce her claim on Vilna. This ancient city, capital of the old Lithuanian Empire, at the junction of the Vilia with the Vileika, was occupied by Lithuanians as early as the tenth century, and was not united to Poland until its Prince Casimir was elected in 1444 to the



Israel Zangwill

I knew him first as a humorist, that is as the editor of "Ariel," one of the many weekly, serio-comic journals that have tried to carve a slice of the popularity of "Punch," or create a new public for the facetious, the ironic, and the pathetic. That was years ago. "Ariel" has long disappeared, and I have entirely forgotten the nature of its contents. But I clearly remember that Israel Zangwill was editor, and that the young, literary Bohemians of that day regarded him as a coming man, and quoted his paragraphs, stories, and jokes that appeared, I suppose, in "Ariel."

"I've never seen such black hair as he's got," said one of these literary Bohemians, "or such energy. Of course he's a Jew, one of those, and he's frightfully in earnest about his race. Odd, isn't it, that two Jews—he and Solomon, the painter, should be in the running for great success in literature and painting."

No one will deny that Israel Zangwill has achieved great literary success, not unqualified, for it took him some time to realize, and he does not quite realize it yet, that his gift to the world lies in his interpretations of his own race and their ideals; and his own large ideals worked out in his plays, and in such small, but significant books as the reprint of his lecture on "The Principle of Nationalities."

I admit that he is a humorist, but humor is a branch of the Zangwill tree, not the tree itself. He is the man who called Isaac Walton—"The Judicious Hooker." That alone calls him to a niche in the Temple of Humor.

But in the "Ariel" days, before and after those lively times, it was a kind of humorist that he strove to enter the literary fortress. Indeed, I believe that he was once included among the exponents of "the new humor," and readers of his early books, "The Premier and the Painter," 1888, "The Bachelors' Club," 1891, "The Old Maids' Club," 1892 may recall that in those volumes there are consistent attempts at facetious expression.

Recently I have re-read two of his later novels—"The Master," published in 1895, and "The Mantle of Elijah," in 1900. I read them as a duty; as a pleasure I would never have reached the last page of either of them. The narratives do not hold me, and I feel that, at best, he is really as much of a stranger to the characters as his readers are. He is out of his element in writing about a Prime Minister, a Great Painter, and a Lady of Breeding. Yet I once knew a man who raved about "The Master." I find it intolerably long, and the final analysis of the Great Painter and the description of his pictures are merely sentimental. With "Jenny Lind," recently published, Mr. Zangwill broke a novel-writing silence of more than 20 years, and I, whose time is fully occupied, hesitate to begin this conscientious tale, which is twice as long as the ordinary novel, and which moves slowly in an Essex village in the leisurely days of the middle nineteenth century. Mr. Zangwill likes tortoise novels. I do not. I prefer the method of Miss Zona Gale in "Miss Lulu Bunt." At this point the reader may say: "Well, if you don't like his novels and his semi-humorous books, why write about Israel Zangwill?" Well, a few days ago he was brought vividly to my mind through reading a very remarkable article by the Rev. Samuel W. Purvis on "The Jew in History." When I had finished it, I sat back in my chair, and recalled my debt to Israel Zangwill for his interpretations of the Jewish people. Those books—"Children of the Ghetto," "Ghetto Tragedies," "Ghetto Comedies," and above all "Dreamers of the Ghetto"—are the real work of his life. In them he moves spaciouly with love and insight; in them I feel that he is writing from his heart, not from his head, as in the novels.

This versatile Jewish man of letters, son of Moses Zangwill, who settled in England in 1848; who is self-educated; who, through his own efforts, climbed the educational ladder and became B. A. of London; who is now President of the International Jewish Territorial Organization, wrote in "Dreamers of the Ghetto" a book that must always remain a noble and intimate record of a great race—a prose poem. I have preserved what Henry wrote about "Dreamers of the Ghetto." He said: "Here, I take it—here, so it seems to me—is that rarest of rare things, a book. As I have said, I do not wholly believe in it. But it is a book! It goes far to explain the Jew. It is, in fact, a Jew of something akin to genius upon Jerry—the unchangeable quantity. And I feel that the reading of it has widened my horizon, and given me much to ponder."

Of his plays some of them are in the category of his semi-humorous novels; but the three that count are "The Melting Pot," "The War God," and "The Next Religion." The last-named was forbidden public representation by the British censor, one of those acts that bring the office of the Lord Chamberlain, which licenses plays, into ridicule. As Mr. Zangwill justly observes in the pre-

face to the printed edition of the play—"The notion that the susceptibilities of any particular sect have to be protected by the State is opposed to the constitutional right of free speech, and seems to rest on an assumption that those likely to be offended are driven into the theater as the Jews of the Roman Ghetto were driven into the church to be shocked by sermons."

Happily "The Melting Pot" can be freely acted. It is almost a great play; perhaps it is a great play. I have seen it performed, and I have read, and re-read it; particularly the Appendices, and the Afterword, that interest me as much as the play itself. I have an idea that if Mr. Zangwill were to take "The Melting Pot" in hand again, prune it, simplify it, and develop its vital parts, "The Melting Pot," like "Drunkwater's" "Abraham Lincoln," might be shaped into a play that would always hold the boards in America from one year's end to another.

His fertile pen has run easily into many fields, for he has much to say, so much, that he does not pay such close attention, as he might, to the manner of saying it. There is "Without Prejudice," good journalism from the Pall Mall Magazine and other quarters; there is "Italian Fantasies," good travel writing; there is "The War for the World," good militant, armchair war-talk; there is his book of "Poems"—good verses. These are all above the average. But it is by "Dreamers of the Ghetto" and "The Melting Pot" that he will live: these are essential Zangwill.

THE NEW WORLD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

We landed at Bridgetown about the middle of the morning; there were harbor formalities, but we didn't care, so many exciting things could be seen from the deck.

A white schooner with a deckload of vivid yellow timber hoisted sail for departure. The "heave-ho-ing" and squeaking of block and tackle drifted faintly across the blue water. A red and black tramp up from the south lay in a stream of smoke and a white wave at her forefoot, amid boats and sea gulls and splashes of the diving boys.

Fussy launches brought officials on board and took off the captain and the purser in exchange and then brought back the purser and took off the officials.

But our turn came at last. Not for worlds would either of us have landed from a launch, not for Nelson himself would we have gone with the crowd that day.

We were going to land where Nelson landed in his last wild chase of Villenave which ended at Tragalar, and if we couldn't manage a man-o-war's gig with a pig-tailed crew and tossed oars we certainly weren't going to put off with a smoky launch.

We would be rowed ashore in the "Rule Britannia." The Rule Britannia painted white, picked out with green and faded awnings, rocked on the swell in the middle of a press of boats while her ebony owner screamed invitation to us and confusion to all his rivals.

He handed us on board with the air of an old port admiral receiving the Governor. We climbed the steps where the grey green water swilled and swept and we were there at last, and the new world was beneath our feet. The dust lay thick along the roads, hot, white dust rising and falling with every footfall and smothering up into clouds as crazy little carts drawn by mules and driven by reckless black Jehus rocked and rattled past with whips cracking and harness jingling and a torrent of warning yells.

Everybody was chattering but ourselves. The magnificently poised women with enormous baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads chuckled and laughed as they strode along to market. The sugar cart drivers might yell to them to get out of their way, but they proceeded without turning their heads.

The gingerbread and sweetmeat sellers squatting at the street corners crooned and gossiped.

Horses reigned, dogs barked, carts rattled, oxen lowed and pigs and fowls screamed undesired accompaniment. Men and women talked and bargained at the top of their voices and the white hot sun and the white hot dust welded it all into an unforgettable picture.

A tramcar passed us, drawn leisurely by mules, its rails hidden in the dust. We jumped on board with no knowledge of our destination, but faintly confident that the terminus wouldn't be far off considering the motive power and the load.

On and on we went—a few yards and a halt. The sea appeared! "Why that must be an hotel up there among the trees." There certainly were waiters running about with trays and napkins.

What a menu! Eggplants, yams, cassava wafers, guava jelly, avocado pears, huge green and yellow oranges with different flavor to any of the orange colored ones we had ever tasted before, and we tried them all, and the only rock we split on was the avocado pear.

The same rocking tram car took us back. The sun was slanting now and the roads were split with purple shadows. The fire was gone out of the throng, the laughter was languid and the babel was broken. The traffic was turning out of the town. We reached the steps; the shipping in the bay fairly blazed in the sun, the red and black tramp was still there, an old faded blue square-rigger from Russia and pleasure boats galore.

Rule Britannia saw us in an instant. He looked as if he had been waiting for us all day.

We looked back; except for the setting sun it all looked just the same as it had done that morning, but it was all different; it couldn't have been more different, and the difference was that we had been there.

NEW LIGHTS ON JENNY LIND

One of the charms of the Jenny Lind centennial last week is its cluster of associations with other great or interesting names. Not the least of these is the name of P. T. Barnum, the "world's showman," the producer of "the greatest show on earth," the circus manager and impresario, the man whose productions could make the whole world "drunk with wonder" and who was himself a temperance lecturer.

His autobiography gives more than one entertaining glimpse of the great singer and of his friendly relations with her. There were several succeeding editions of Barnum's "Life," and the story goes that one lady who had purchased all of them in succession said to him one day: "You know, Mr. Barnum, I am continually busy

this familiar and famous costume. The crowd roared with joy. They followed the pair to the hotel, and Lind was able to leave the boat unnoticed, and privately.

It was not to be expected, however, that so good a story should remain a secret. It was soon published broadcast. When they came to Cincinnati the party was met by a crowd that shouted for Lind, and that added that it would not be content with any masquerade. Barnum in this instance went out with Jenny Lind herself on his arm. But the crowd, thinking he was repeating the New Orleans trick, cried out "We want Lind!" The result was that Jenny Lind was unmoored, and when Barnum's daughter followed them the crowd acclaimed her as the singer herself.

A great deal has been written about the abrupt break between these two, but it would seem that their relations were always cordial. Barnum has much to say of Jenny Lind off stage:



From an old engraving

Jenny Lind as she appeared before American audiences under the management of P. T. Barnum

with your 'Life.' You have no idea how much I enjoy reading it. 'My dear madam,' replied Barnum quickly, 'that is nothing to the way I enjoy living it.'

P. T. Barnum engaged the services of Jenny Lind without having either seen or listened to her. He had listened to her praises, it is true, and he sent his agent across the water to fetch the Swedish Nightingale to the United States. The agent's instructions were that he was to offer the famous singer anything up to \$1000 a night for 150 nights, plus all her expenses, including those of secretaries and attendants, and three assistant artists, to be engaged on any terms desirable.

Magnificent as all this sounds, Barnum declared that since her debut in England, Lind had given away twice the amount which Barnum agreed to pay her, and the proceeds of her charity concerts had realized 10 times the amount. So tremendous was her success here, however, that the agreement was changed to read that Lind should receive, besides the \$1000 per night already promised, one-half of the balance after Barnum had taken \$5000 per night for his own expenses and services. The first concert netted \$17,864.95 for tickets. The story of the prices paid for tickets to Lind's concerts is always interesting, because they were fabulous. The highest price paid for a ticket was that paid by a William Ross of Providence and amounted to \$650.

Barnum used to say that a good deal of the fuss made over Lind's entrance to the city was pre-ordained—by P. T. Barnum. But so huge were her successes that there was no need of manufacturing lures for the crowd on her tour. On the contrary, poor Jenny Lind was fairly besieged by the thousands who crowded about the gangways or the railway station or the carriage, who stood in the streets outside of her hotel and waited for a single appearance of the artist on her balcony. Lind dreaded crowds and demonstrations, and Barnum found himself in difficulties. When Lind was to sing at New Orleans the crowd waiting to receive her was so great that she was determined not to leave the boat till it dispersed. Barnum was at his wit's end. He fully appreciated the singer's wish to withdraw herself from too many public attentions, but on the other hand the crowd was extremely valuable to the success of the concert, and in any event one cannot send an expectant mob away with a mere announcement and a wave of the hand. With characteristic ingenuity the showman devised a plan that would satisfy the crowd's curiosity and the artist's wish at the same time. He dressed his daughter in Jenny Lind's bonnet and shawl, and marched down the gang-plank with her on his arm in

her simplicity, her charm, her shrewd sense, and, of course, her glorious generosity. He draws an amusing picture of the singer playing ball on Barnum's estate and of her mockery of the showman, who was not so light on his feet as she might have wished. Their first meeting occasioned a slight shock to the continental woman, for Barnum drank her health in water instead of wine. But she must have soon accustomed herself to his temperance habits, for he spared no occasion when he might speak on his pet topic. At one concert the highest price for a ticket had been paid by a brewer, and Barnum took his revenge by pointing out on the stage and delivering a temperance sermon to the audience before the concert could proceed.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked Geraldine Farrar if singing had changed since the time of Jenny Lind. Miss Farrar took up arms at once against the charge that singing is a lost art and that there is no second Jenny Lind. "We hear much from the all-knowing gentlemen whose business it is to pessimistically observe musical doings," said Miss Farrar, "about how generous Nature has exhausted herself on our forefathers. To all who will listen, the Victor has definitely proved the contrary. Play any selection of Tagma against one of Caruso; Melba's perfection is here recorded for generations, but her successor, Galli-Curci, does not suffer from comparison, as exemplified by this mechanical process. To be quite personal, play my own Habanera after one of the great Carusos of the last decade and let your own ears hear the story."

Miss Farrar claims that Lind would have a different demand from her audience today. And perhaps she is right. "The style of musical offering has changed greatly, and our century has seen the development of the lyric artist who acts as well, if not better, than she can sing. "Public tastes vary," continued Miss Farrar. "In Paris a murmur of exquisite sentiment will arouse breathless bravos, where a stentorian cry will excite our Latin listeners to a frenzy. In America our operatic public is not easily enthused. As a rule, the people are not interested in opera nor understand much about it. The wonderful lack of opera houses explains this. They ought to be scattered in goodly measure throughout our larger cities. If there is plenty of action, or a new manner that catches the popular fancy, the audience is pleased perhaps without knowing why. More often the 'pull' of personal magnetism can be stronger than vocal effort alone. This may not be the ultimate in singing art, but it is a highly desirable asset in this commercial age to keep your listeners on the qui vive and provide them with an unique entertainment.

THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The annual exhibition of the London Salon of Photography is being held this autumn at the Old Water Color Painters' Gallery, Pall Mall East. Needless to say, photography in its higher flights has long since left behind the mere prettiness of the amateur with his carefully focused and neatly printed pictures. More than that, it regards with an air of amused tolerance the technically perfect likeness of the ordinary fashionable photographer. What it demands nowadays is an ever-advancing standard of individualism and artistic merit. He who would reach the inner circle of the Salon must be not only a master of technical methods, but also an artist in such points as composition, lighting, perspective, atmosphere, and the hundred and one other resources of the studio. Above all, he must develop that which is perhaps the most valuable of all his assets—namely, the quality to which the great etcher Hamerton gave the name of "tonality." The artistic photographer attains his ends by an infinity of means; he wields the equipment of his studio and developing room with an eye to results not a whit less zealous than that of the sculptor or of the line or color artist. His brush, his pencil, his palette, his tones, washes, chiaroscuro, his scumbles, and all else pertinent to the finished art pictures, lie latent in the potentialities of his camera.

The London Salon enjoys a unique position with regard to exhibitions. During the war its doors have been kept open; indeed, it is the only picture show that can boast an unbroken record. Its tenth exhibition opened, therefore, under peculiarly favorable auspices. For some reason or other a post-war fad for the camera seems to have pervaded the whole world. This is shown by the flourishing state of the photographic trade generally. So far as serious pictorial photography is concerned it is abundantly proved by the excellence and variety of the camera-pictures collected in this year's Salon, sent, as they are, from nearly all parts of the world by professional photographers and by amateurs. Some of the exhibits come from Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, France, Egypt, India, the Cape, Australia and a large number from the United States and other parts of America. Out of the 4000 pictures sent in the hanging committee have selected 377—figures that testify to the world-wide nature of the photographic interest and to the high standard that must be attained by successful competitors.

The United States contributes nearly 100 pictures. Of these 33 come from Los Angeles, a proportion which is not altogether surprising when one recalls the favorable atmospheric conditions presented to photographers in California. The influence of the cinema is more or less evident in the Los Angeles pictures, where the studied pose of the figures can be recognized even under the most realistic and imaginative surroundings. The general excellence of these pictures, however, suggests that the camera artists of California have a great future before them. Their methods are novel and striking, like those of the United States of America generally. Many of their workers use the soft focus and the new oil processes, and some show the insight that must inspire the heart of the true artist in whatever medium he seeks expression.

The Best From America

Arthur P. Kales of Los Angeles has a fine dancing figure, well lighted and full of action.

F. O. Libby of Portland heads the list with nine exhibits. His "Crepuscle" is a beautiful study on a faint olive ground of a tangle of bare boughs and tree trunks with a few dimly seen bushes. Dr. S. J. Lovejoy, also of Portland, is represented by eight pictures. His work is full of poetry, and his mountain scenes are characterized by extreme breadth and simplicity of composition; a few bare slopes, clouds and a mountain mist make up an arresting picture.

Perhaps one of the most artistic American pictures is that of Ernest M. Rust of Los Angeles. His "Harvesters" is the work of a master hand. Hugh Cecil has some wonderful studies of feathers in fans, head-



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dressess and so on. His faculty for effective lighting and textural contrasts is well known.

Moffatt's Costume Dancing

In a striking picture by J. Moffatt the general feeling conveyed is that of an old master, but the gleam of the eyes and the energy of the pose add the camera touch of life to the composition.

"A Woodland Path in Winter," by Richard Hopkins of Barry, has a beautiful perspective of a path through a wood half buried in snow.

One fine photograph is "A Dusty Road," by Arthur Ford of Longworth, New South Wales.

Perhaps the finest artistic exhibits are those of M. Missone of Gilly. He has sent two gems of woodland scenery, suggesting fine etchings, which show woodmen at work amidst alder trees and a tangle of undergrowth. These pictures reach the high water mark in photographic art. Only two other exhibits may be mentioned. In one, "Beautiful Fact," by Harry Storm of Cardiff, a row of wharves and a huge factory are converted into a fairy-like picture seen through the black framework of a heavy timbered pier. The other is "Nets and Boats," by Bricarelli.

Altogether, the exhibition registers most worthily the progress of a great art.

THE MEKONG BRIDGE

There are to be seen, slung across the Tibetan rivers in the Chinese province of Yunnan, certain iron chain suspension bridges. The iron chains are hung from masonry towers, and are fastened to solid rock deep in the earth, on the other side. Across the chains boards are laid and wired down, so as to make a roadway; and this is still further strengthened by two more chains, from which it is partly suspended. These latter chains are found in Bhutan, far to the west, and it is likely enough they were built by the same people, probably the Chinese themselves, four or five centuries ago.

One of the finest of these bridges is that which crosses the Mekong on the mule road across Yunnan. The Mekong here flows between tremendous cliffs, and at the entrance to the bridges, on a slab of rock high up, numerous inscriptions have been carved in Chinese characters; these are painted white and are visible from a long way off.

As you come down the steep stone stairway from the plateau above, in the dust of mule trains, down, down to the very bottom of the deep gorge, the bridge suddenly gapes before you; below lies the river, green and sluggish in winter, but in summer a raving cataract. You pass through a tunnel, built to protect travelers from falling rocks, and under the tower; next minute you are on the swaying bridge itself. On the cliff above in characters a foot high, you read: "Hung wonderfully high in the valley," and then, "The finest bridge in the I-shi circuit of Yunnan." Below this in smaller characters is the following: "The rainbow of the Lu Waters," and "The barricade of the southern province." Smaller inscriptions testify that something—presumably the mountain—is "several thousand feet high" and finally, in large characters is this epigram: "Human strength is capable of penetrating any barrier."

THE COUNTY FAIR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

She stands before the booth of gleaming fruit. Her pale cheek flushing with the apple's dyes: She lingers by the stall of high-piled flowers.

Their light reflected in her yearning eyes. How gentle are the snowy, fresh-combed sheep. After the human crowds on city street! The balmy breath of tranquil, wide-faced kine. Is like the scent of hay in pastures sweet.

Far, far away are pavements, shops and cars. Freed for one day from city's wild alarm, The city dweller wanders through the fair, A child again upon her father's arm.

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THE VILLAGE SCHOOL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A nice fresh October morning, the children going up to school shouting and pushing each other about and laughing from pure happiness. Fear of them harnessed by bits of string tied together formed a team driven by the boy who by reason of his claim to being the owner of the string commanded the situation, and with a witty as a whip endeavored to control the kicking, backing, laughing four.

Much interest was taken in education with a big E in the village and feeling at one time ran so high as to the claims of Church or Dissent to be represented on the board that the motive for the board or even the school was entirely lost sight of, but the matter, who had been the sole real authority for more than 30 years, went on his way undisturbed though the whole disturbance was owing to a suspicion that he favored the Church children, and that he was not so nice in his manner to the wife of the Wesleyan preacher as he was to the curate's sisters.

But like everything else these things had their day and passed and the most amicable relations had reigned for many years. The children driven up the hill had no idea if their driver was Church or Wesleyan, nor did they care, but the ownership of the string made them place honor where honor was due, namely within the walls of the little shop at the bottom of the street and therefore trade with them took a higher place than established religion or non-conformity.

Kicking, plunging and happy, the children must have arrived at the seat of learning though the eye of the writer saw it not, but in about an hour's time, having occasion to send an emissary into the village, a report was brought back that the master had been seen at the "store." And the children—they were running home as fast as their legs would carry them to get a second and transitory breakfast. Some of them had a good way to go, but they were not wanting in fleetness or high resolve. Off they set down the one street, if street it could be called rather than a road with some houses along it.

Then came the tableau! The master concluded his purchase and came out of the shop.

All the little legs and the excited arms whirled round as if they had been windmills when the wind changed, and the master was heard to remark he should look for a stick as he went back.

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SPANISH FORCES ACHIEVE SUCCESS

Taking of Gorgues Gives Spain
in One Year More Advantage
in Zone Than Was Gained
in Previous Ten Years

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

TETUAN, Morocco.—There are some interesting points to be noted in connection with the movement southward of the Spanish forces concentrated in the Ceuta and Tetuan districts toward Ben Karrich and Tafersit, which have been occupied as already stated. A thing that was not realized until this movement was entered upon was the enormous value of an isolated enterprise that was undertaken as far back as January 14 by Col. Alberto Castro Girona with 200 infantry and 25 horsemen. On this occasion he captured the rocky height of Mt. Gorgues, at the head of the Tetuan Valley, a peak some thousand meters in height and dominating the complete range of the Beni Hezmar hills, and also the valley further on from which rose Ben Karrich, one of the primary objectives of the opening of this season's operations.

Without the early possession of Mt. Gorgues nothing in the way of an advance could be effected, and its position and importance were such that the high command considered it would be necessary to take it and spend some weeks or months in fortifying it before going forward, such a period being necessary owing to the extreme inaccessibility of the peak, its sides being nothing less than precipitous, and consisting of rocks and crags, the ascent was a matter of difficulty even for practiced mountaineers.

A Dash on Gorgues

It was because of these difficulties and the necessity to take Gorgues in hand very early that a dash was made upon it in January, when the conditions were about as bad as they could be. It was a wholly irregular and very audacious affair, and it is properly remarked that it should be indicated in red letters in the annals of Spanish military enterprise, not merely for its own romantic circumstances but because the present successful operations, leading on to the occupation of Sheshuan, could not have been made without it. Thus it is argued that Spain for the present could not have been engaged on such practical work of pacification if this enterprise had not been accomplished.

It was known that on these heights the outposts of Raisuli were stationed and that from their position on high they were capable of making great havoc upon any force that attempted to come their way. There were questions of sending battalions of mountain soldiers and all sorts of things in that direction, but it was immediately realized that they would be incapable of making any ascent, and all idea of overcoming the enemy and taking the place by force of numbers had to be abandoned. In these circumstances Col. Castro Girona volunteered to attempt to take the peak by surprise, which was the only way of doing it, but this was a most hazardous and highly problematical enterprise. It was, of course, done by night, and the little force crept with difficulty up the steep heights from the Tetuan side. They could hardly do more than scramble up, in single file and sometimes on hands and knees, and by the time they reached the top they were utterly weary. But they were not too tired to ride on horseback, for which there was now the opportunity, and 25 of them mounted horse and made a wild dash in the direction of the Raisuli outposts.

Enemy Surprised

These, suddenly awakened from sleep, and so utterly surprised, offered no resistance, but fled in terror, verily believing that their aggressors had come down upon them from the skies or light, or it seemed impossible that they could have ascended from Tetuan. So Gorgues was taken, and was held afterward. Fortifications were made upon it and a road to the place was opened up, dynamite having been freely used for months. From here and from Ben Karrich, the scene to the south, where the recent operations have been conducted, is one of much beauty, especially at sunrise, when the Spanish movements begin, or a little earlier. The mountain masses: huge blue rocky points flaring among them, are very impressive, while in the valleys the white and green of the Moorish villages glisten in the early rays. It is a wild country, but the valleys are fertile, and it is evident that there are great agricultural prospects.

Incidentally, the taking of Gorgues and Ben Karrich have resulted in a better assurance of the inhabitants of Tetuan concerning their living conditions and general security, for during

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the last seven years these mountain fastnesses have been the home and refuge of innumerable robbers and assassins, who in their own time have descended upon the town and its surroundings and pillaged to the best of their ability.

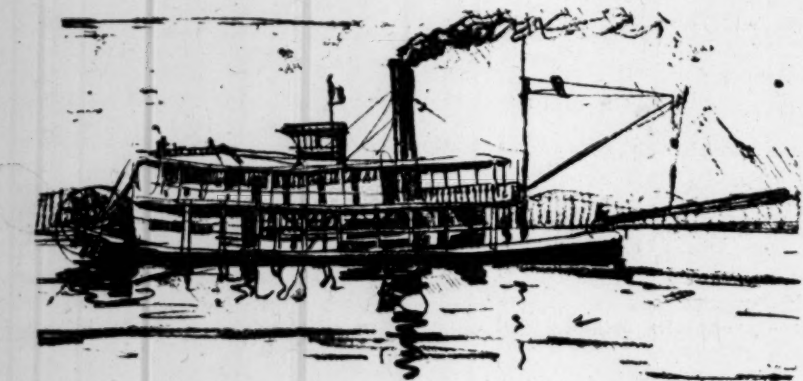
Excellent Beginning

The Spanish forces have made an excellent beginning and enthusiasm was extensive. The news has been received with satisfaction. In the French Chamber on a discussion upon the French Moroccan estimates Mr. de Lamaziere made a speech in which he said, "During recent months the Spaniards have made an effort in their zone which in a year has given them more advantages than had been gained in the previous ten. Under the vigorous and energetic impulse of a man who is at one and the same time a soldier and an administrator, General Berenguer, they have largely extended their sphere of influence, and today in the region of Rhabsh the question of relative prestige is already opened."

So on French admission Spain comes into line with France—not that the former has ever accepted French criticisms of her efforts. It must be mentioned also that the military attaché to the United States Embassy in Madrid has been along to make an examination and study of the zone of occupation. On arrival he proceeded to the Spanish headquarters at Tangier and was received by Colonel Patrot. To begin with, he went by automobile to Larache and on returning to Tangier expressed himself as very well impressed by the work of organization that is proceeding in the Spanish zone.

Molested by Rebels

Soon after the operations from the Tetuan quarter there were movements by the Spanish attacking columns in the west, directed from the headquarters at Regala. Troops which had been holding the position of Rhana were being severely molested by rebels and were finding their situation difficult. Accordingly a force was sent out to relieve them, and after some sharp fighting effected their object. Four days later the rebel Moors returned to the attack but were put to flight and sustained many losses. More Spanish relieving forces arrived, and tranquility was established in this quarter.



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CANADIAN DAIRYMEN NEED NEW MARKETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

LONDON, Ontario.—The same conditions which operated in the United States to close down milk condensers and milk powder factories have come into effect in the dairying districts of Ontario, with the result that dairymen are now faced with the necessity of finding some new market for their product. In the counties of Oxford, Middlesex and Elgin the dairying industry predominates on the farms, and the problem had to be taken up with determination and speed. The producers of all these counties have met and decided to utilize their milk depots, and in some cases the milk factories, for creameries. Milk which until now has gone by thousands of tons to the making of milk powder or condensed milk will now be used for making butter, which in most cases will be marketed cooperatively. Another feature of the situation is the reopening of many small cheese factories, which have been closed for years on account of the high price paid for milk at condensers.

While it is believed the closing of all the milk factories will have a depressing effect on the price of butter, a decline in cheese is not anticipated, because the present price, controlled as it is by the British demand and set price, is not enough above costs of production to warrant much greater extension of the cheese-making industry.

MUSIC IS ESSENTIAL

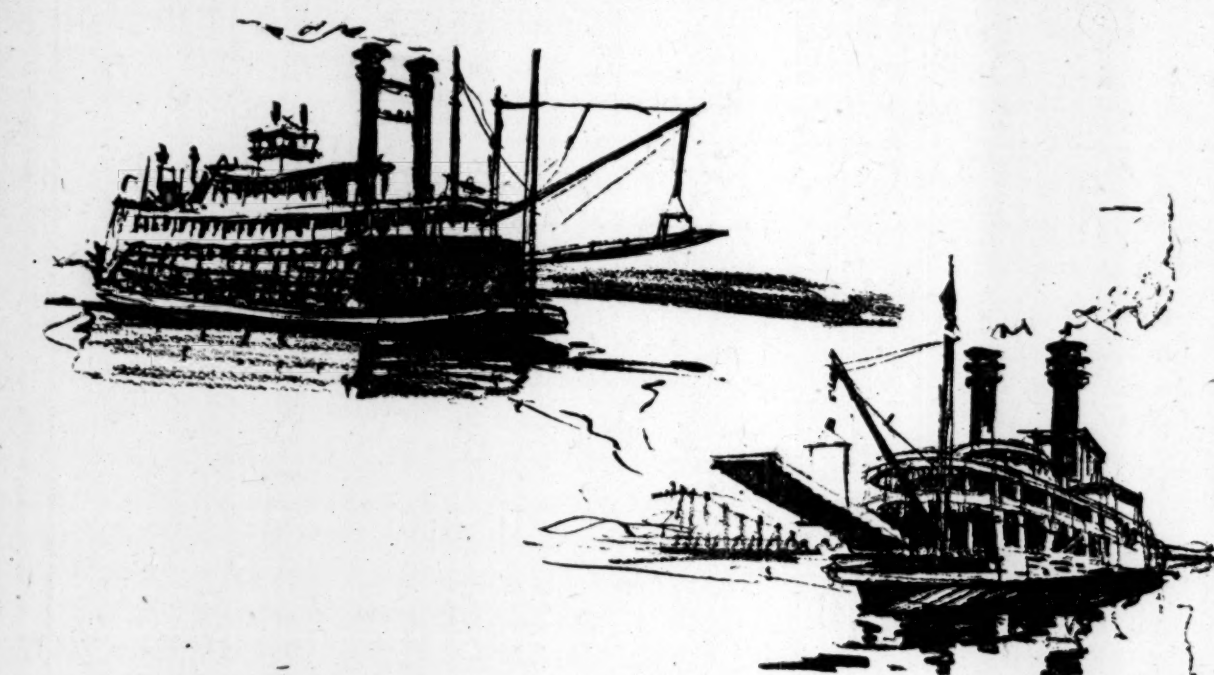


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THE RIVER PACKET'S DAY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The river steamboat, the floating palace of travel and trade which once linked every town in the Mississippi Valley with New Orleans, when the Crescent City was the third settlement in size in North America, is coming back. Increased freight rates by rail, now 20 to 40 per cent higher than steamboat rates; greater speed, 175



The steamboat, American, the largest of all the Mississippi River packets and the only one to have been in continuous use for 21 years

miles a day water average against 24 miles a day freight-car average, and the construction of terminal facilities at virtually every river port in the Mississippi Valley, from New Orleans to St. Paul, are the factors which, according to old river men, are bringing the freight traffic back to the steamboats. Better accommodations, chance for closer inspection of the

country and greater enjoyment of the trip, better food and much lower fares, these same river men say, are attracting greater passenger traffic to the steamboats, packets and larger motor boats than they have had in the last 50 years.

Whatever may be the causes which are bringing back traffic to the steamboats, one thing is certain, the steamboats have found the new conditions profitable, and from their berths along the Mississippi, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, through Natchez and Vicksburg and Memphis and Cairo and St. Louis, and even out on the feeder streams, such as the Red and the Ohio and the Illinois and the Missouri and the Wisconsin, more than 30 packets have been towed this summer to be repaired and put back into service. Many of these boats have been idle for five years, not a few for ten, and some for fifteen, but their cypress and oak hulls have withstood the passage of time without damage, so that all that many need is merely repairs to the superstructure, renovation of the passenger apartments, many of the cabins being as large as half a whole Pullman car, and a new coat of paint. For some years, the Bienville Street

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landing in New Orleans, formerly the point for the river packets to take on and discharge cargoes and passengers, has been given over almost entirely to motor freight and passenger carriers, the steamboats having been virtually retired from business. Now, however, the city is planning to devote a part of \$6,500,000 to be used in harbor improvements to the construction of another landing for the steamboats alone, so great has been their sudden return to work after years of idleness due to the streams of the Mississippi Valley.

For the first time in a quarter of a

century, Captain Cooley talked to me of the revival of the steamboats. Here is part of what he said: "Commerce follows the line of least resistance. No sooner had the restlessness pioneers crossed the Alleghenies and settled on the banks of the Ohio than, instead of hauling his produce across three or four hundred miles of mountain range to tidewater, he began floating it on flatboats, rafts and keelboats down the rivers to the Mississippi and thence to New Orleans, often 2000 miles from his log house in the wilderness of the western slope of the mountains. When the steamboat

came in 1812 and was able to breast the current upstream as well as down, New Orleans began sending back goods in exchange, and towns grew up around the traders' post at Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo and other places. The flatboat and the raft passed out, and steamboats multiplied amazingly until the Civil War.

"With the blockade of the river, while I was still a small boy, the steamboat industry sank to nothing, but its revival following that war was one of the most astonishingly rapid movements American commerce ever knew, until from 1869, when I went to work on the river, to 1887, these steamers became literally floating palaces, furnishing conditions of travel compared with the best furnished by the trans-Atlantic liners of today. And I know, because I traveled on those steamboats as captain, mate and passenger, and I have crossed the Atlantic on the most modern of liners.

"In 1869 there were 41 separate and distinct companies operating steamboats on the Mississippi between New Orleans and St. Louis, and probably 25 companies operating steamers north of St. Louis, which connected with the southbound lines at the Missouri port. New Orleans was then third city in the United States.

"For eighteen years this great white fleet, numbering hundreds of boats, made the Mississippi lively all of the

return to waterway transportation is natural, for it is what they have been waiting for, some of them for 50 years. While the whistle of America pulled 'I' to 'you, 60' to a passing and smaller packet, out in the stream of the Mississippi, from her Peters Avenue Landing at New Orleans, re-

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1200 miles from New Orleans to St. Louis. Then, in 1887, came the Interstate Commerce Act, allowing the railroads to charge less for a long haul than a short one, providing the competition with water transportation. This was the beginning of the decline of the fleet, which was destined to all but pass away in the next 30 years. From third city in the Union, New Orleans has sunk to seventeenth place, largely, I believe, because of the willful and wanton destruction of the steamboat traffic on the 14,000 miles of navigable inland waterways of the Mississippi Valley. The barges went first, because they could not load their 6000-ton units at the rates they had to charge, with the railroads underbidding them. Then the side-wheel steamers went out, and last of all, the stern-wheelers, which can be operated more cheaply than the side-wheel boats. Incidentally, the side-wheelers are gone forever, but the stern-wheel boats are coming back rapidly. Today I have more cargo booked for the America when she starts north September 1, than the steamer can handle, and I have called on friends of mine who own a packet to tie her up alongside my landing and take part of the offered freight. Increased railroad rates are the cause.

"In 1869 and 1870 the total cotton crop of the United States was 3,122,000 bales, of which New Orleans baled and shipped 1,207,000 bales, or 38.6 per cent. Forty years later, in 1910, when the cotton crop totaled 10,609,000 bales, or more than three times the crop of 40 years before, New Orleans sent out only 286,000 bales, or 2.6 per cent of the crop. Why? Because the steamboats no longer cruised the river banks, picking up here a bale, there a hundred bales, for the New Orleans presses. But the steamers are doing it this year, and I will bring back from Greenville, and all along the river, some 2000 bales of cotton, just as I used to pick it up when I first went on the Mississippi 50 years ago.

"The report has been spread that river transportation died because it was too slow and could not keep up with the rapidity of commerce in this age. Too slow!" and the captain's fine blue eyes glittered with scorn. "In a contest for slowness the railroad freight car has no rival except a yoke of oxen. I have seen the records of a historical society in which it was proved that the farmers of Connecticut transported freight by ox team, 100 years ago, in less time and at lower cost than the same amount of freight is transported today by train between the same Connecticut points. The average distance traveled by a freight car in the United States today is 24 miles. The average speed of freight by river is 175 miles a day. Subtract 'em. That's why the steamboat is coming back."

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FINE OBJECT LESSON IN USING WASTE LAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The current number of the journal of the Ministry of Agriculture publishes an interesting account of an experiment in horticulture made by G. J. Bolinbroke of Springfield, near Chelmsford, Essex, in which this gentleman showed that by the careful husbanding of opportunity even the desert might be made "to blossom as the rose."

It is stated that, some 15 years ago, Mr. Bolinbroke leased a disused gravel pit from the town authorities for disposal of some excavated earth. For some years previously the town rubbish had been deposited in this pit, and on the top of this rubbish the excavated earth had been thrown. Five years later the lowest level of the pit had been raised some 50 feet from the surface, and the hitherto perpendicular sides had been converted into slopes, which Mr. Bolinbroke considered ideal for fruit trees and garden crops. He began with a few experiments, which answered so well that he instituted extensive operations, resulting in the planting of some 550 trees. These included cordon, wall, bush, pyramid and standard varieties.

The top of the pit was already sheltered by a long brick wall and hedges. The slopes were laid out in terraces and the intervening inclines covered with a thin layer of cement and sand, upon which choice fruit trees have been trained. The tiers of walks are connected with each other by steps. At first, subsidence gave some little trouble, but of these few effects now remain. The situation of the pit and its formation are such as to give the fruit trees the full advantage of both rain and sun, and an ideal forcing atmosphere has been produced so favorable to growth that the fruit crops raised in the pit are two or three weeks earlier than those on the level ground above.

On the long brick wall already mentioned Morello cherries are grown. Two yards from the edge of the pit a long row of Cordon Cox's orange pippins has been planted, and on the extreme edge a trellis carried Doyenne du Comice pears, which last year yielded a very heavy crop. Pears grow almost entirely on the upper walk, round the edge of which Cordon orange pippins and Louise Bonne pears are doing well. Lettuce flourish in an adjacent bed, and on the lower walk trained trees of Pilsnaster Duches have produced record fruit. Watering has been found quite unnecessary, and it is believed that the slopes collect the rain and carry it to the roots. The whole undertaking provides a valuable object lesson in the utilization of waste land.

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PROSPEROUS PERIOD IS HOPE OF GEORGIA

Now Republic's Independence Has Been Recognized, Development of Its Natural Wealth Offers Bright Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—When the independence of Georgia was proclaimed on May 26, 1918, after more than a century of incorporation in the Russian Empire, a new form of government had to be instituted, and this took the shape of a democratic republic, the executive power of which is in the hands of a cabinet of five ministers. This cabinet is elected from among the members of the Constituent Assembly, in which all the nationalities living in the Republic of Georgia—Russians, Armenians, Tartars, Greeks, Jews—have their representatives.

This Constituent Assembly comprises 109 Social Democrats, 8 Social Federalists, 8 Nationalist Democrats, and 5 Revolutionary Socialists. There is also an upper house or senate, which is nominated by the Constituent Assembly and is presided over by one of the senators. All ministers are responsible to the Constituent Assembly, and every official of the state is subject to the control of the senate. The cabinet consists of five ministers, the president of which, Noe Jordania, acts temporarily as supreme head of the Republic. The other four ministers are: the vice-president, S. Gueguetkhory, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ramichvili, Minister of the Interior, Public Instruction and War; K. Kandelaki, Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry; and Mr. Khomeriki, Minister of Agriculture, Ways and Communications, and Work.

Democratic Constitution

This government is faced with a tremendous task—that of building up an entirely new constitution. This constitution, it is determined, shall be intensely democratic, having as its basis universal suffrage from the age of 20 years, without distinction of sex. At the root of the political organization is the commune or township. Formerly the towns alone had elective municipalities, while the country districts had no rights, and only the leased classes in the towns had the right to vote. Now each village has its own local council. Delegates from these local councils form the cantonal assemblies, and in their turn the delegates of the cantonal assemblies of a province form the Provincial Assembly.

It is hoped to create a special fund in order to form a national bank which will establish an independent monetary system and liquidate the bonds actually in circulation. The budget for the year commencing June 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, was valued at 787,000,000 rubles, and finding it impossible to meet the heavy expenses, entailed by Georgia's efforts during the war, by ordinary taxation, the government proposes to take half the receipts accruing from the already established monopolies on naphtha and sugar.

Naphtha Demand Large

Naphtha is in extraordinary demand throughout Georgia, being employed extensively by the railways and industry generally, while the rural population uses it for lighting purposes. The naphtha of Baku is brought direct to Batumi by a pipe-line which has recommenced functioning regularly again since December 12, 1918. It is expected that these two monopolies should bring in approximately 70,000,000 rubles to the national exchequer.

Another source of wealth to the Republic lies in her forests, about 40 per cent of the total area of the country being covered with practically virgin forests. The government has nationalized these and taken measures

to exploit them to advantage by placing Swiss arboricultural experts in charge of operations. There are more than 300 varieties of trees and shrubs in Georgia, of which about 100 are indigenous. Wood has always been one of the principal exports of the country, and as a third of the forests have not yet been exploited in any way, owing to insufficiency of means of communication, it will be seen that there is every reason for the hope of a wonderful and practically inexhaustible future in this direction.

Agrarian Reforms Instituted

A vast agrarian reform has already been instituted, which was brought about in the following simple way: By decree of the Transcaucasian Commissariat of December 16, 1917, 2nd by law of the Transcaucasian lands belonging to private owners, to the state, to monasteries, and others were alienated without indemnity to the profit of the Georgian State. A certain minimum was left to individual proprietors, which varied according to the produce cultivated, more land being allowed for the cultivation of cotton, for instance, than for cereals, and more for cereals than for pasturage.

By these means an enormous domain came into the possession of the state, which was then divided among those peasants who had been deprived of land or who had not enough. To ensure the success of the scheme, and the judicious cultivation of the ceded lands, technical instruction is given to the agricultural population.

Soil Fertile

In the direction of agriculture the prospects are most promising. The soil for the greater part being excessively fertile and exceedingly well watered, and the geographical situation being so favorable, as the Caucasian range of mountains is a protection against the cold from the north, various kinds of produce can be cultivated—corn, maize, barley, rice, cotton, and fruits of every description. Until now the cultivation has been very neglected owing to the constant necessity for preparedness against attacks from all sides, but with peace assured, and technical instruction given, agriculture should add considerably to the revenue of the country. The vast mineral wealth of Georgia only needs development. The most important mineral industry is that of manganese and the center of this industry is at Tbilisi where the manganese ore contains 55 per cent of pure metal. The amount of ore exploited in this district is estimated at 110,000,000 tons, from which it will be seen that, from the point of view of production, the Georgian manganese ore fields are among the richest in the world. Indeed, Georgia alone exports more than half of the world's production of this mineral.

Minerals Abound

Coal comes next in importance to the mineral products of Georgia. This is found principally in Tkibuli and Tbilisi, while a slightly inferior variety is found at Guelati. The coal fields are estimated to contain 350,000,000 tons of mineral.

There are a certain number of copper mines, the most important of which are those of Alaverdi, where the mineral obtained contains 4 to 7 per cent copper ore. This copper ore contains 12 grams of gold and 755 grams of silver to the ton. It is estimated that these mines have produced 700,000 tons of mineral in 20 years.

Besides these principal minerals, gold, lead, zinc, antimony, tin, sulphur, iron and iron pyrites are to be found in various parts, and naphtha, which has been mentioned before, is found principally in Kakheti. Besides these minerals there are also found cement rock, lithographic stone, alabaster, fireproof clay for pottery, chalk, limestone, grit sandstone and asbestos. These natural mineral resources, which are for the most part unexploited, are gradually being worked by the young republic.

Possessing all these natural riches, Georgia is also fairly well equipped in facilities for their exportation and transport. Her ports of Batumi and Poti on the Black Sea are able to re-

ceive the largest cargoes, and a broad gauge railway connects with the Caspian Sea. Slightly less than half the length of this railway line is in Georgian territory, the rest passing through Azerbaijan territory. On Georgian land this railway has branches connecting it with the coal mines of Tkibuli, the manganese mines of Tbilisi, the mineral springs of Borjomi, and with the Armenian frontier across the coal and copper mine district of Alaverdi, so that the commercial future of the country seems secure.

Jury System Introduced

It has been necessary for the new government to build up the entire system of the administration of law. When under Russian domination, proceedings were conducted entirely in the Russian language; this has been altered, and the Georgian language substituted in its place, with the exception that all penal processes are conducted in the accused person's native tongue. The jury, which did not exist under the Russian régime, has again been instituted, the Senate acting as the Supreme Court of Justice.

With regard to education, this has also had to be built up entirely, as it was always looked upon as "suspect" under the Tsarist rule. The new scheme formulated by the Constituent Assembly provides three types of schools—elementary, preparatory, and the colleges. The elementary and preparatory schools are under the rural and municipal councils, their control and administrative supervision being in the hands of the Ministry of Public Instruction, while the colleges are controlled directly by the Ministry. The crown of this educational edifice is the University of Tiflis, which only dates from the proclamation of the independence of Georgia, but can already boast of possessing 45 professors and 1500 students.

Language Was Banished

The difficulties in the way of instituting this vast scheme were enormous. Under Russian domination the Georgian language had been completely banished from public instruction, and therefore a great amount of work was entailed in the preparing and editing of educational books in the Georgian language. When it came to technical terms, the obstacles were still greater, as these had been completely forgotten during the century of alien rule, and ancient books on natural science had to be unearthed to discover them. Having suffered themselves, however, the Georgians allow absolute freedom to other nationalities in the way of education to conduct their own schools in their own language.

It will be seen from the above necessarily somewhat brief résumé that, with the menace of her former enemy, Turkey, completely removed, and with the prospect of a period of peace in which to build up anew her Constitution, the Republic of Georgia, whose independence was acknowledged by the allied powers on January 19, 1920, should look forward to a prospect of an ever-increasing prosperity, and a bright and promising future.

NEW UNIVERSITY AT BRUSSELS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BRUSSELS, Switzerland.—The International University has just been founded in Brussels in presence of the delegates of the principal nations of the world. The statutes of this institution have been read and accepted after a short meeting. Mr. Appleton, chairman of the first sitting, insisted in his speech upon the importance of the event from a historical point of view and brought out the considerable influence it may have on the future of mankind. The carrying out of the decisions taken has been entrusted to the Union of International Associations until the definite committee has been formed.

PUTTING OFF THE GENEVA MEETING

Italy and Britain Have Favored the Conference, to Fix Total of German Indemnity, but French Chamber Has Been Hostile

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The long dispute between the two sections in France who wish—the one to settle the total of the German indemnity as early as possible, the other which is resolutely opposed to any conference at Geneva in which the Germans should take part—went on for some time without the opponents of the Geneva Conference coming out completely into the open. But suddenly the newspapers, from the "Temps" downwards, were, as at a word of order, marshaled against the idea that Geneva stands for.

The subject is perhaps the most important in European politics, and it should, therefore, be recalled that at Spa in the middle of July, when the allied statesmen met the German representatives for the first time, the Belgian Premier, Mr. Delacroix, proposed that the further consideration of reparations should be relegated to a commission composed of two delegates of each power united at Geneva a few weeks later. That was taken to mean the beginning of August, and all the statesmen agreed, including of course Mr. Millerand.

Geneva Put Off

But August passed and September. The few weeks grew into months, and the decision respecting the amount that Germany is to pay seemed no nearer being taken. Yet, after all, the economic settlement of Europe cannot be effected until the amount is known. Until it is known governments and financiers exist in a state of uncertainty, and there is no proper basis on which to make calculations. Why, then, was Geneva continually put off?

Italy and England desired the holding of the conference. But Mr. Millerand when he returned to Paris after the Spa conference found himself faced by a hostile Parliament. It was not altogether easy to understand the reasons of this opposition, because all the experts agree that it would be impossible to make any real headway until this vexed question is definitely solved. So far as it is possible to explain the French attitude—leaving out of consideration the more personal side of the matter—for there is unfortunately a personal side due to the desire to snatch a political advantage at the expense of the then Premier—it was inspired by the fear that an immediate settlement meant the making of concessions to Germany. Germany wanted integral reparations and she believed that to fix the amount at once involved a somewhat lower estimate than could be obtained in the spring of next year.

For it should be noted that in any case under the treaty the amount must be fixed by May of next year. That, however, is a long time to wait. Every month is precious. But France remains implacably antagonistic because an earlier arrangement with Germany implies that the means of Germany rather than the demands of the Allies shall be considered.

The Supreme Authority

The Reparations Commission of which the French representative is president, is also jealous of its powers under the Treaty. It was constituted the sole and therefore the supreme authority to settle the amount

of German reparations after a thorough inquiry. It will not permit these powers to be taken away from it by any other body whether it is composed of allied statesmen or not, whether it sits at Geneva or elsewhere. It stands on its rights and the French Parliament and French public opinion almost unanimously support it.

Warned by Mr. Ribot in the Senate that France would never forgive a President who made further concessions either to the Allies or to Germany, Mr. Millerand immediately after his return from Spa changed his attitude and thereafter sought every means of evading the promise and the agreement of Spa. When he was about to meet Mr. Giolitti at Aix-les-Bains after the undoubted rupture with Mr. Lloyd George, the French press with one accord clamored that Geneva must be abandoned.

Now the international financial conference of Brussels, which had also been fixed two months earlier and delayed on one pretext or another, was to have followed Geneva. Without the knowledge of what amount Germany is to be called upon to pay, the Brussels conference convened by the League of Nations could only have an academic interest. It could only be another discussion in the air. Doubtless, from a theoretical standpoint, the most interesting conclusions would be reached. But the practical basis on which these conclusions should repose would be wanting.

A Futile Assembly

When it was first proposed, there was high hope that out of it would come great decisions. The instability of monetary values, the question of credits, the general problem of European finances, were in the expectation of everybody about to be studied in an efficient manner. As the date finally fixed for the Brussels Conference in September approached, however, this confidence disappeared. Brussels had come to be regarded as another futile assembly.

The conference was to be one of technicians and as the European crisis depends upon the present financial difficulties, it was generally considered that any program of action and of readjustment of economic conditions must follow an examination of the capital question of German indemnities. The problem was to determine as exactly as possible the German debt and to give to her creditors the means of drawing up a clear balance-sheet.

Unhappily the fundamental problem remained unsolved. For more than six months the conference has succeeded conference, and the Allies have been unable to come to an agreement. Whether at London, at Brno, or Hythe, the real question has always been evaded or postponed. Spa was intended to put an end to this uncertainty. But once more the chief question was eluded. It hardly seemed possible, however, that the summer would pass without the Geneva conference eventually bringing the long-desired solution.

Germany's New Condition

The "Temps" pointed out, as an example of the danger of complicating the original machinery by which the Reparations Commission was to be the proper authority for dealing with Germany, the history of the bonds which Germany consented to advance in return for credits given by France in

respect of deliveries of coal. In the first place it was understood that these bonds would be repayable in May next, that is to say at the time of the general settlement foreseen in the treaty. But Germany at the moment she was to receive the first French advance of 125,000,000 francs, made a new condition. The bonds were not to be discounted until the following September. Obviously Germany supposed that she would be unable to reimburse France by May, and therefore did not desire these bonds to be put in the hands of American or neutral bankers. If they remained in French hands Germany would propose that their reimbursement should be included in the payments made by her by way of reparations. Now it follows that if this were agreed upon the real repatriation would be correspondingly delayed. Thus only deception results from the Spa experiment.

As for the Brussels conference, the reports which are available, drawn up by experts, though only engaging their authors, show clearly the spirit in which the problems are approached. Professor Pigeon of Cambridge considers that there are three ways of realizing an international loan. The first is to open subscriptions on the different money markets of the world, but a fiasco might result. The second is that the governments of the richer countries should subscribe, but in that case they would be obliged to create new taxes or paper money. The third is that the governments should offer bonds guaranteed by an international authority, which would be sold at whatever price the buyers would consent to give. Obviously, that price may be very low.

A Dutch View

Dr. Bruins of Rotterdam suggests that an international authority should have the right of surveying and receiving all available bonds and other guarantees, and that private initiative should be acceptable for many things, such as the actual furnishing of necessary funds. Wherever it is question of an international authority France argues that it exists already—in the shape of the Reparations Commission.

Among the reports for Brussels is one by Prof. Gustave Cassel of Stockholm. He says that an international loan is only possible if Germany is accorded complete guarantees for her free development in the economic sense, and if a great lending country such as America advances vast sums to Germany to enable that development to be hastened. He adds that without such guarantee the discounting of the indemnities will for private lenders, clearly be a bad business. The debtor country would rest under the military and the economic control of the countries which would have received the money lent upon the indemnity bonds.

The difficulties are apparent and the French argument is that in searching for an early solution, Germany may escape her obligations to the Allies. They may find themselves faced with the impossibility of obtaining adequate credits. Caution and even leisure is demanded for the consideration of the problem. "Step by step we must proceed, in leaving to the Reparations Commission the whole responsibility, without interference from outside." In any case, whether the French reasons are logical or chiefly sentimental, France is certainly opposed to Geneva, which was to have been the continuation of Spa.

JAPANESE VERSION OF INCIDENT IN KOREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The arrest and retention of G. L. Shaw by the Japanese authorities in Korea in July last on a charge of having committed an offense against the state, has caused considerable comment of an adverse nature in British governmental circles. The Japanese side of the question is therefore not without interest, and the following facts gathered from official Japanese headquarters in London are worth noting. Mr. Shaw, proprietor of Yi Lung Co., Antung, left for Yang Chai on July 11, by the Seul Wiji Line to meet his family, and was on his way back without a passport when he was required by the police at Shingishu to go to the police station. On examination he was suspected on many evidences of aiding Koreans in their conspiracy or revolutionary movements. The chief of the police of Shingishu therefore decided to detain him for 14 days in conformity with Article 13 of the Korean police regulations. On further examination, it is stated, it became plain that Mr. Shaw sympathized with the Korean independence agitation and aided the conspiracy thereof. It is in consequence of this fact that he is being prosecuted on the charge of an offense against the safety of the state. The police authorities of the Government-General of Korea forwarded on July 26 the case to the Public Prosecutor's Office and it is now being tried at the Supreme Court at Seoul.

Regarding various reports that have appeared in certain newspapers in the Far East in connection with Mr. Shaw's arrest and detention, the Japanese authorities state that the following are some of the facts of the case. (1) Officials of the Government-General have been careful to see to it that the suspected would be properly treated and have gone so far as to provide new quarters apart from ordinary cells for imprisonment for his detention, and to leniently permit the supply of things which the prisoner may desire. (2) An Englishman named Mr. Allen called on the police station at Shingishu on the day after Mr. Shaw's detention (July 12), with a letter of introduction from the Japanese consul at Antung, and on request was permitted to see the prisoner. (3) Furthermore, the British Vice-Consul at Seoul was also permitted to see the prisoner on July 15, and it has been ascertained from the conversation on that occasion that the prisoner is entirely satisfied with the especially courteous caretakings of the Japanese police authorities in matters such as treatment and communication. These facts are cited by the Japanese authorities in order to confute the allegation that Mr. Shaw is being cruelly and barbarously treated by the Japanese officials in Korea.

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COUNTRY PLANNING NEEDS TO BE SHOWN

American Civic Association to Discuss Many Phases at Its Coming Convention at Massachusetts Agricultural College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
AMHERST, Massachusetts—Country planning, the purpose of which is to provide the best possible equipment for country life, is the major topic of discussion set by the American Civic Association for its annual convention to be held this year at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, October 14, 15 and 16. Country planning, the correlative of city planning, means among other things, better roads, schoolhouses, farms, homes and recreational facilities.

The American Country Life Association, the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, the Massachusetts State Grange and the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture, organizations which are cooperating in holding the convention, believe that improvement in country life is to be reached only by foresighted planning, orderly progress and faithful labor. They believe also that country and city are interdependent halves of one social and economic whole; that the interests of the two cannot be separated; and that country planning and city planning should therefore always unite in one integral civic act which is for all the people and the most democratic and most modern of all art.

As to whether the farms are to continue to feed and clothe the world, is a problem which the American Civic Association refers to as looming above all others. Hence, in order that this problem may be faced wisely and effectively, and that community life in the country village and town may be as wholesome and progressive and attractive as to keep a sufficient number of the total population happily engaged in farm production, the theme of the convention is to be handled in its various phases by such speakers as Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; Col. William B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service; Stephen T. Mather, director of national parks; Thomas Adams, town planner for Canada; J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, president of the American Civic Association; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, Minnesota, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; and George C. Diehl, highway commissioner for the American Automobile Association.

The country setting at Amherst is appropriate to the topic of the convention, country planning. Those who attend will have the opportunity to see rural New England at its best and at a season of the year when the countryside is most inviting. They will find themselves in the midst of a prosperous and particularly delightful farming community, and will be enabled to visit farms and historic country villages and for a time be themselves a part of the neighborly life which characterizes the open country. It is hoped by those in charge that this may be something distinctive—something quite different from the usual city convention—different in subject matter, in background, in atmosphere.

FEWER WOMEN IN FACTORY WORK

NEW YORK, New York—Young women who took up factory work during the war have returned to their homes or to other employment and left a shortage of untrained female labor in New York according to a report of the industrial bureau of the Merchants Association made public yesterday. The report noted, however, a slight surplus of unskilled male labor, explained in the report by "the sudden decline in war industries and the gradual slackening in other trades," particularly in the building industry.

SOFT COAL ENOUGH FOR ALL IS PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The program of the operators and railroads comprehends soft coal enough for the wants of all consumers," according to a statement issued by John Callahan, traffic manager of the National Coal Association.

This is the Stove Polish YOU Should Use

It's different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

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"The railroads are now energetically cooperating with the bituminous coal producers in an effort to attain a production of at least 12,000,000 tons of soft coal a week, so as to overcome all shortage in supply."

The program put into effect last week by which Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and other mid-western states are to have a daily emergency supply of 2100 cars, carrying approximately 105,000 tons of coal, for immediate wants, along with drastic regulations by the Interstate Commerce Commission by which open-top cars, which have been used by other industries, are to be put at once at the disposal of the soft-coal mines, are mentioned by Mr. Callahan as part of the drive for the 12,000,000-tons-a-week soft-coal output.

RAILROADS APPEAL FROM CLAIMS RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Appeal to President Wilson has been taken by the railroad executives of the country from the decision of Walter W. Warwick, Comptroller of the Treasury, that the Treasury Department might withhold payment of sums due the railroads until they had made a complete accounting to the government.

Mr. Warwick's ruling was that claims of the railroads for money to cover their deficits from March 1 to September 30, the first six months under private operation, could not be made piecemeal under the Esch-Cummins transportation act, but must be made in lump sums. The deficits were uncommonly high during that period, averaging twice as great as while the roads were under government operation. It is understood that some of the railroads fared so badly during those months that they are unable to pay the back wages to their employees ordered by the Railway Labor Board.

Because of the straits of these roads, it was urged that some payments be made on account, but Mr. Warwick contended that such payments could not lawfully be made. It is the contention of the railroad executives that the Comptroller's decision was erroneous, and would work hardship to the roads.

AIR ROUTE SCENES OFFICIALLY RECORDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department yesterday made its fall experiment in motion photography from an airship when the airship Zodiac flew from Langley Field to Washington, 159 miles, and return. The airship was purchased from the French Government. It has a cruising radius of 902 miles, and a speed of 65 to 70 miles an hour. The trip to Washington was aided by the wind, and only about two hours were required.

The department announced yesterday also that the fliers returning from Alaska have now covered by far the most country on their return trip. One ship has reached Portal, North Dakota, and is awaiting the arrival of the others, which have reached Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. It was expected that the ships would join at Portal or Fargo, North Dakota, on Monday.

POLISH STEAMSHIP LINE IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations are well under way for the purchase of the first Polish liner to ply between New York and Danzig, the forerunner, according to the hopes of Polish people in America, of a great Polish fleet to carry passengers, freight and mails. The Polish Navigation Company Inc., has been incorporated with a capital of \$3,000,000. K. P. Komierski, vice-president of the company, says that it is expected to send the first ship from New York to Poland before the end of the year, and eventually to run lines to Flume and Odessa.

SPECIAL WORK FOR BACKWARD RACES

Arrival of Educational Commission in Liberia—Report by the Phelps-Stokes Fund on Ten Years' Efforts Among Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The arrival in Liberia of the African Educational Commission, composed of British and African educational specialists, on the first lap of a tour for a year's study of educational conditions in western and equatorial Africa, is announced. The itinerary of the commission, which has the active cooperation of the Colonial Offices of Great Britain, Belgium and France and of the government of the United States, will include Liberia, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Kamerun, Angola, South Africa and the Belgian Congo. This commission was formed through the cooperation of the Foreign Missionary Societies of America and Great Britain with the trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a philanthropic foundation devoted mainly to the education of the Negro.

Results of great value from the work of the commission are expected by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University and chairman of the committee on education of the fund, who has just returned from a six months' trip in the South Pacific, Australia and the Far East.

Forward-Looking Nations

"I believe that the findings of the African Educational Commission will be of the largest service to all nations dealing with backward peoples, especially at this time when the mandatory system is being put in force by the League of Nations in various parts of Asia, Africa and the South Pacific. Education of a type adapted to the special needs and conditions of a given people is absolutely essential if that people is to be raised to a higher level of civilization. Nothing has struck me more in my recent travels than the determination of the forward-looking nations to try to fit their backward races through education for as large a measure of self-government as their capacities warrant."

The educational problems referred to by Mr. Stokes are outlined in a report just issued by the Phelps-Stokes Fund, covering the history of its first 10 years of work among the Negroes. This includes a survey of 747 Negro educational institutions, jointly undertaken and financed by the fund and the United States Bureau of Education, which occupied five years. Competent leadership of both the white and Negro races is essential if race conflicts are to be prevented in the United States, according to the report, which calls for a new development of professional education for Negroes in order that such leadership may be more readily attained. Prominence is given the social studies, which are considered highly important for the present day.

"Successful leadership requires the best lessons of economics, sociology and education," the report contends. "Really skilled and educated Negro physicians, clergymen and teachers are needed, with an adequate intellectual background, to deal with the conflicting problems and many misunderstandings caused by race friction in America. Without such leadership, both white and colored, race problems will increase and multiply in menace to the nation.

"Education must be closely related to the actual life of those who have to be taught. It must take account of their instincts, experience and interests, as distinct from those of people living in quite different conditions. Its aim must be to equip them for the life which they have to live. Hence, the main emphasis must be put, not on a purely literary curriculum such as still prevails in many schools, but on training in such necessities of actual life as the making and keeping

of a home, the earning of a livelihood, and civic knowledge.

"In curriculum and method the schools have continued to be arbitrary and aristocratic. Subjects introduced in the Middle Ages to meet the needs of one or more classes of the people of that time have been retained for their cultural value. Democracy in the content of education demands that the curriculum shall impart culture through knowledge and practice related to the farm, the shop, the office and, above all, the home. Among the good Negro schools are some which have achieved international fame for pioneer service in democratizing education. But the majority are following the traditional school curriculum, with too exclusive emphasis on bookish studies."

WOMEN VOTERS TO QUERY CANDIDATES

Statements Regarding Stand on Child Labor and Educational Questions Are Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Definite steps being taken by women voters to bring about improved legislation along educational and industrial lines include an immediate canvass of congressional candidates in all states, with a view to finding out how they stand on the planks which were endorsed and presented before the Republican and Democratic national conventions by the National League of Women Voters, it is announced at league headquarters here.

Candidates for Congress in the coming elections will be questioned with regard to prohibition of child labor, increased federal support of educational projects, federal regulation of food marketing and distribution, and the other league planks. This canvass will be carried out by the state organizations, and the results sent to the national headquarters. The purpose of this is to inform women voters on the past records of candidates and to provide women leaders with information as to whom they may look for support in working for new legislation during the next session of Congress.

A letter sent by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the National League of Women Voters, to all state chairmen urges all state organizations to concentrate their efforts on finding out the stand of all the candidates for Congress on the planks drawn up for presentation to political parties.

"The work," Mrs. Park says, "in order to have full weight, should be done before the election of the members of the coming Congress. One appeal to candidates before election often saves months of discouraging effort later on."



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MEDIATION IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

Satisfactory Results of Government Mediation Board's Conferences With Operators and Oil Workers in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—E. P. Marsh, of the federal mediation board, which recently completed its third conference with the operators and oil workers in the California oil industry, stated that the government had reached a more satisfactory adjustment of the struggle between Capital and Labor than had been hitherto achieved.

Discussing the California oil industry, he pointed with gratification to what has been accomplished by the Mediation Board. "One of the big, outstanding features of the oil situation in California," said Mr. Marsh, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is the fact that while virtually every other industry in America has been affected by strikes, some of them nation-wide in their scope, during the past three years, not a single strike has occurred in the oil industry in California. The workers are much the same type of men as those who follow other skilled lines of industry. This same period of time has witnessed ultra-radical actions through the west. The oil workers have been surrounded by strike-bound trades, and

subjected to the same influence and environment. The fact that ultra-radicalism has not gained a foothold in the oil industry is due to the men having found a plan which gives them assurance that their real grievances will be properly and justly dealt with, and this has come about through the Mediation Board.

"Government has ceased to be an abstract, impersonal force to these workers, and has become a concrete, personal factor in the solution of the big problem of labor. In this instance it is mediation versus arbitration. Here is the way compulsory arbitration works out: Each side must accept arbitration award, but arbitration usually leaves a feeling of dissatisfaction on one side of the other. One will feel that he has gotten the worst of the deal, and, while he accepts the arbitration because he feels that he must, there remains a seed of resentment which results in scheming and planning by the party who considers himself grievously, to beat the arbitration award. Now mediation is something quite different. It is a coming together on a common ground, an agreement through conciliation."

PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—University Day, October 12, will have this year as the main feature of the celebration the presentation to the university trustees of a portrait of Gen. William Richardson Davis, one of the founders of the University of North Carolina. October 12 will mark the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the old East building, the oldest building on the university campus.

NEW YORK DRIVE TO ENFORCE DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—More funds are needed for prohibition enforcement in New York City and State, containing one-tenth of the population of the United States, according to Frank L. Boyd, supervising federal prohibition agent. Mr. Boyd has just moved into a new office several miles nearer Manhattan's "White Light district" than his former quarters at the customhouse. The transfer marks the beginning of the most intensive campaign against violators of the liquor law possible with the means and agencies at Mr. Boyd's command.

Mr. Boyd declared that the enforcement program could be worked out with mathematical precision: If 100 federal agents averaged 20 arrests a day, 200 agents could do twice as much. Mr. Boyd's New York City force of 100 men averages 20 and 25 arrests a day. With the means to proceed quickly to a saloon or "blind tiger" about which complaint has been received at the central office many violators could be apprehended who now have time to cover up evidence before the federal agent arrives. The congressional appropriation is not large enough to permit the enforcement officers having automobiles at their disposal, although the need of them to make quick raids is obvious, Mr. Boyd said, and the force is insufficient to permit the full use of the process of shifting agents from one district to another, before violators of any particular district have learned the identity of the federal officers.

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This They Have Done
The enthusiastic salesman who was allowed to offer the lot telegraphed us as follows: "An opportunity for you to run sale of silk underwear that will go down in history. . . . Best lot ever offered during my experience with this house."

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Every Garment is from regular stock, perfect in every way—of superior workmanship—finished with careful attention to detail and tailored to fit.
The material used is high grade glove silk, soft and firm in texture, of a quality insuring satisfactory wear. The entire lot is from the same manufacturer whose well-known label appears on every garment.
THE PRICES. The lot includes so many styles and colors and sizes that for quick selling we have arranged it in various groups, making exact price comparisons impossible, but it is fair to say that the average is About Half the Prices prevailing last Spring and Summer on these identical goods.

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Glove Silk Vests of a medium weight silk; regular shoulder straps, bodice tops or elastic runners. White, pink or light blue. Sale price..... \$3.35
Glove Silk Vests of a heavier weight in the tailored or bodice styles. Pink or white. Sale price..... \$4.35
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Glove Silk Vests of the highest quality of heavy weight silk. Hemstitched tops in pink, white or sky blue. Sale price..... \$6.75

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Glove Silk Bloomers, of excellent quality, fully reinforced and correct in shape. White, navy and pink. Sale price..... \$4.85
Glove Silk Bloomers. Well reinforced of a heavier weight silk; black, brown, pink or white. Sale price..... \$8.35
Glove Silk Bloomers, ankle length, well reinforced and correct in cut and fit. Black, taupe and navy. Sale price..... \$9.75
Glove Silk Bloomers, fully reinforced, in pink, white, black. Sale price..... \$6.35

GLOVE SILK UNION SUITS

Glove Silk Union Suits, bodice style, fully reinforced and correctly cut; pink or white. Sale price..... \$6.35
Glove Silk Union Suits, of excellent quality, fully reinforced, heavy weight silk. Sale price..... \$8.35

The following items from this lot will be found on our FIFTH FLOOR

Envelope Chemises, regular shapes and strap effects; tailored or lace trimmed; regular, extra sizes; white, flesh, orchid. Sale price \$6.75 and \$7.50
Camisoles, shoulder or strap effects, regular and extra sizes; tailored or trimmed with fine lace, embroidery or Georgette; white, flesh and orchid.
Sale prices \$1.50 \$2 \$2.75 \$3 \$5

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONSORTIUM FOR CHINA ORGANIZED

Belgium Makes Application for Admission to Consortium—Chinese Representative on Way to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the most important items considered Monday by the British, French, Japanese and American banking groups which make up the Chinese consortium was the approval of the application made by the Belgian banking group for membership in the consortium. This action is subject to the approval of the British, French, Japanese and American governments.

It is said that there are several Belgian concessions of value in China, which would be turned over to the consortium, if the governments approve the desire of the present member groups to admit the new member. The Belgian group is understood to represent the leading banks in Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent and Liege, and to be keenly desirous of entering the consortium.

Another important development of the first day's conferences was the fact that China has not yet made any application for a loan from the consortium. The organizations, it is understood, stand ready to extend financial help to China any time she expresses the need of it. But apparently the question cannot come to official notice and action until that expression is received.

In this connection it is significant that a representative of the Peking Government, whose name representatives of the governments cannot make public until he reveals it, arrived at Vancouver, British Columbia, late last week, and is due to reach New York City on Wednesday.

Session Opens

The delegates met at the Chamber of Commerce Building for two hours in the morning and then in the afternoon. Only the scantiest information was given out officially and a guard from the force in the employ of the J. P. Morgan Company was on hand to keep newspaper men away from the delegates.

Those present were: Sir Charles Addis, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and S. P. Mayers of the British group; René de LaChaux and George Picot of the French group; K. Takouchi and R. Ichinomiya of the Japanese group, and Mr. Lamont, Mortimer L. Schiff, Charles Sabin, Robert I. Barr and John Jay Abbott of the American group's managing committee. Also in attendance were: R. C. W. E. Leveson, Henri Marot, Charles F. Whigham, J. Ridgely Carter, Frederick W. Stevens, Jeremiah Smith Jr., and Frederick Allen.

The consortium is an organization of private financial interests which seeks, not to exploit and control China, but to give her economic assistance in the development of her great basic public enterprises.

A former consortium was established in 1908 by Great Britain, France and Germany. Its idea was to effect international cooperation in political loans to China, but its scope was much smaller than that of the present arrangement. At the request of Theodore Roosevelt, then President, and John Hay, his Secretary of State, whose open door policy is familiar to all students of the Far Eastern situation, an American group was formed and admitted to the international group. This consisted of J. P. Morgan and Company, Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the First National Bank, and the National City Bank, all of this city. In 1911 this four-power group made a loan of \$25,000,000 for the initial construction of the Hukang railway in China.

Soon entrance into the group was desired by the Russians and the Japanese and they were admitted. When the Wilson administration came into office in March, 1913, the American group made inquiry from William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, as to whether the attitude of the new administration was to be the same as that of the previous two administrations, those administrations having encouraged cooperation in the Far East for stabilization of conditions in China.

Much to the surprise of those most closely interested in the subject, the new administration disapproved of such a policy and the American group withdrew from the consortium. Under the five-power group which remained the reorganization loan of \$25,000,000 sterling was made in 1913. The world-war stopped the consortium's activities.

Consortium Reorganized

In October, 1918, the United States Government proposed to the governments of Great Britain, France and Japan that each should encourage banking groups in those countries to cooperate in forming the new consortium.

It was desired that this consortium should be a free and full partnership, and that future options, also concessions already held, but not substantiated.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 126

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable Nov. 1, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business Oct. 1, 1920.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, October 7, 1920.

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tially advanced, should be pooled with the consortium. The intention is that these two rules, full and free partnership of the banking groups and pooling of options and uncompleted concessions, should prevent in future the setting of any more special spheres of influence in the Far East.

Another aspect of the consortium is that it is not concerned with general banking, industrial or commercial enterprises, but only those basic enterprises which will serve to establish sounder economic conditions throughout China. Development of transportation, communication and reorganization of currency are included under this class of enterprises, the encouragement of which, it is believed, will establish a firmer foundation for better private trade and initiative.

The consortium seeks approval and cooperation of the Chinese people. Through its agency Chinese securities will be offered to the people of the member groups, with assurance of safety and excellent interest and fair profit to the bankers. The consortium will deal with loans to the Chinese Republic or to its provinces, or to guaranteed by public or private.

The members of the new consortium met in Paris, in May, 1919. All the groups had been enlarged over the number composing the original numbers. An agreement was drawn up in harmony, subject to approval of the governments. Great Britain, France and the United States approved it without change. But the Japanese Government distinctly qualified its assent by directing its banking group to declare that certain portions of the provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia should be reserved from the scope of the consortium.

Such reservations were held by the other groups to be opposed to the full and free partnership principle, and hence inadmissible, and they were considered by the British, French and American Governments as tending to establish for Japan a political status not consistent with the integrity and independence of China. Mr. Lamont has called them a negation of the Hay open door policy.

For several months diplomatic correspondence over this point ensued, with the United States Government taking the lead in opposition to the Japanese stipulation. Hardly any headway was made toward a solution. Meanwhile the consortium was being delayed, with China needing its aid; and the Western governments felt the impropriety of permitting Japan to continue in her insistence upon reservations which she might later interpret as giving her special political status in Manchuria and Mongolia.

The American group finally requested Mr. Lamont to go to Japan and find out whether the Japanese group intended to enter the consortium on equal terms with the other groups. His visit was approved by the western group and the State Department.

As a result of Mr. Lamont's stay in Japan, throughout last March, Japan withdrew in toto her reservations and the Japanese Government authorized its group to enter the consortium without qualification.

MARKET IN LONDON LACKING IN VIGOR

LONDON, England—Demand for securities on the stock exchange was lacking in vigor yesterday and the markets wavered. Selling by the continent caused the oil group to become flat again. Royal Dutch was 69. Shell Transports & Trading 7 5/16 and Mexican Eagles 11 13/16.

Gift-edged investment issues were hard owing to easy money. Conditional loans were dull. Home rails were flabby. Shares of South American roads were irregular but changes here were confined to fractions.

Kaffirs did not hold well and diamonds were also reactionary owing to less favorable advices from Paris. Industrials were mixed. Hudson Bays 67-16.

Consols for money 45%. Grand Trunk 4%, DeBeers 17%, Rand Mines 24%; bar silver 53.4d. per ounce, money 4 1/2 per cent, discount rates, short bills, 5 1/2 per cent, three months 6 1/2 @ 11-16 per cent.

COPPER BUYING

NEW YORK, New York—Buying power of sufficient importance to stabilize the market for copper developed last week and the situation is unsettled. Dealers are quoting as low as 17 1/4 for spot cash in New York, while at least one of the large producing interests has withdrawn from the market pending more settled conditions. Quotations range nominally from 17 1/4 to 18 delivered. Iron is unchanged.

High grade hydro electric bonds

at present prices are particularly attractive, especially when it is remembered that when the bonds reach maturity there will have been no diminution in the water power which is a fundamental part of the value underlying the security.

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UNIVERSAL LOAN TALK AT BRUSSELS

British Economist Urges Plan by Which Strong Nations Guarantee Bonds for Weaker

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Three principal methods for raising an international loan have been presented to the monetary conference. First, an offering for subscription on the markets of the world, under an international guarantee; second, subscription directly by the financially stronger governments; and third, issuance of guaranteed bonds to borrowing governments, which the latter could then sell upon the market. A. C. Pigou, a British economist, favors the third method, contending that the first would not be attractive to investors, and that the second would be objected to by taxpayers.

The third plan provides that the guaranteeing government would not raise subscriptions at all, but would issue interest-bearing bonds, secured in the first place on the pledge of repayment, accompanied perhaps by collateral of the borrowing governments; and in the second place by an international guarantee. These bonds would then be issued by the government to which a loan had been granted, and sold for cash, either to members of the general public, or to bankers in stronger countries.

One of the conditions which Professor Pigou has laid down for the borrowing governments is that no loan should be made except for the purpose of purchasing essential articles, necessary food, raw material for industry, transport equipment, or the mechanical equipment of farms and factories.

Borrowing countries should agree to conserve such foreign exchange as they hold, either in payment for exports of their goods, or for the sale abroad of securities held by their citizens for essential purchases, this condition to be enforced by the prohibition of luxury imports, prohibition of home manufacture of luxuries, and compulsion upon all receivers of foreign exchange to sell it in a central institution, which, in return, would resell to persons contracting to bring in essential imports.

No loan should be made either to a nation at war or to one engaged in unreasonable military preparations.

Loans would have to be in terms of gold, and not of the borrowing countries' currency. Interest should be exempt from taxation, when held by foreigners. The loans would have to take precedence over, or at least rank with, other debts of the borrowing countries. In some circumstances a lien on customs or industrial concerns might be required as security for the payment of interest.

DIVIDENDS

The Exchange Buffet Corporation of New York declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable October 30 to stock of record October 5.

Revillon, Inc., declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred, payable November 1 to holders of record October 20.

The directors of the Empire Tube & Steel have declared a dividend of \$6 a share on the preferred stock, payable October 18, to holders of record October 8.

The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1, to holders of record October 22 and reopen November 3.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad declared a regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1; books close October 22, re-open November 3.

TEXTILE MILLS BUSY IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Textile goods will be cheaper when the factories have caught up with the demand, according to F. Leyler, who with J. Ludmeyer, both of Glaris, Switzerland, members of the Swiss commission investigating economic conditions in the United States, was in Salt Lake City recently.

"A drop in textiles may be brought about when the production of the fac-

tories equals the demand," Mr. Leyler said. "At present the factories in Switzerland have more business than they can handle. Machines, however, have replaced the handwork in the factories to a great extent and this has increased the output."

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN STOCK MARKET

Nothing unusual occurred at any of the market centers of the United States on Monday. The turnover of shares on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 511,200, but there was no decided trend either up or down in the general run of stocks. Central Leather declined 3 1/2, which is a new low. Royal Dutch also declined 5 1/2.

The cotton market held steady, with futures running about the same as spot. The wheat market advanced 8 points, carrying with it upward all the other grains.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Wabash Railroad has discharged about one-third of the men at shops at Springfield, Illinois.

Immigrants arriving the last fiscal year brought \$32,950,000. The average possessed by heads of families was \$118, compared with \$46 for 1914.

A cable from Bern says municipal politics of Basle, Bern and Geneva are negotiating loans in the United States.

The Joseph Seep Purchasing Agency has announced an advance of 29 cents in the price of Cabell crude oil to \$4.46 a barrel. Somerset Light, a new grade, was quoted \$4.25 to \$4.50 a barrel.

The Chicago Trust Company and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company have set aside \$5,000,000 for loans on new homes and apartment buildings.

President Menocal of Cuba has issued a proclamation of moratorium, effective until December 1. The disturbed financial situation in Cuba is said to be due to the making of heavy loans on sugar at high prices.

The Emerson Shoe Company of Rockland, Massachusetts, has received an order for 50,000 pairs of shoes for the United States Marines. Concern is now at work on an order of 100,000 pairs of navy shoes.

The Bay State Cotton Corporation of Lowell, employing about 600, shut down Friday night and will not resume until November 1. The company, it is stated, seeks to reduce its stock, production being greater than sales.

The municipality of Zurich has negotiated a \$6,000,000 loan from a syndicate of American bankers. The loan, which pays interest at the rate of 8 per cent, was placed at \$2.50, with rate of repayment fixed at 107.50.

Texas & Pacific plans to reextend for three years to November 1, 1923, an extended issue of \$3,653,000 notes of the Trans-Mississippi Terminal Company and has called a special meeting of the stockholders for October 21 to vote on the proposal.

San Juan (Porto Rico) dispatch says for the first time in many years two weeks have elapsed without any sugar shipments being made. Approximately 80,000 tons remain on the island for export. Porto Rico produced this year 435,887 short tons of sugar, or 80,000 tons above the 1918-19 season.

A London special to the Journal of Commerce says new capital issues now offering or preparing includes Selfridge's £1,000,000 10 per cent preferred, Lever Brothers £4,000,000 8 per cent preference shares. Amalgamated Textiles £600,000 8 per cent notes and 300,000 shares; Vauxhall Motors £200,000 10 per cent notes; Kern River Oil fields £397,000 shares.

The price of French light automobiles, corresponding to American Ford's, has been reduced 25 per cent in order to compete with American made cars and American prices. Aid has been given by the authorities by lowering price of coke and of steel, latter from 20 per cent to 25 per cent. A general reduction in the cost of raw materials is expected to follow, which will avoid forbidding importation of American cars or imposition of prohibitive import tax.

BANK CURRENCY INCREASE SHOWN

Federal Reserve Banking System Reports Big Growth During the Past Year

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The report of the Federal Reserve Banking System of the United States shows that the federal bank notes have increased by \$600,000,000 from October, 1919, to October 8, 1920. (In printing the report last 000 are omitted. Item of \$216,763 should be read \$216,763,000, etc.):

Resources—	Oct. 8, '20	Oct. 10, '19
Gold and gold certificates	\$216,763	\$245,000
Gold settlement fund	391,974	496,904
F R Bd	90,409	108,123
Gold with foreign agencies	699,146	850,512
Tot gold held by bank	1,142,412	1,186,697
Gold with Federal Reserve	154,766	94,119
Gold redemption fund	1,996,324	2,131,328
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	161,944	70,772
Total reserves	2,153,268	2,202,100
Liabilities—		
Secured by government		
war oblig	1,217,098	1,672,797
All other	1,578,573	401,958
Bills bought in open market	305,690	326,852
Total bills on hand	3,101,361	2,400,707
U S government bonds	26,856	27,096
U S Victory notes	69	133
U S certificates of indebtedness	273,951	267,551
Total earning assets	3,402,237	2,695,487
Bank premises	15,634	13,419
Uncol items and other	796,723	900,013
deduct from gross dep		
F R Bank notes	11,666	12,636
All other resources	4,833	8,494
Total resources	6,389,361	5,832,049
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid-in	37,519	35,391
Surplus	184,745	81,087
Government deposits	43,365	80,067
Due to members—reserve account	1,825,906	1,777,859
Deferred availability	609,980	688,734
Other deposits, include foreign govt credits	27,648	97,203
Total gross deposits	2,506,599	2,643,863
F R notes in actual circulation	3,322,123	2,741,684
net liabilities	213,514	247,176
All other liabilities	84,921	32,848
Total liabilities	6,389,361	5,832,049
Ratio of total res to net deposit and F R note liab combined	42.9%	49.1%
Ratio of gold res to F R notes in circ adjusted setting aside 35% against net dep liab	42.9	58.1

It will be observed from the report and with special reference to the item of federal reserve notes in circulation that there has been no "deflation" of bank notes. The banks are steadily increasing the amount of circulating medium. On October 8 of this year the federal bank notes in circulation exceeded those of October, 1919, by nearly \$600,000,000. Figures given in the same report show that bank note circulation increased over \$18,000,000 in one week.

The circulation statement issued by the Treasury Department on October 1 shows the amount of money then in circulation to be over \$6,000,000,000, more than half of which is in the form of bank notes. The per capita circulation of date October 1 is \$58.63. On September 1 of this year the per capita circulation was \$57.58, and on October 1, 1919, \$54.58.

If there is deflation of credit in some quarters it is limited because the reserve banks have increased the amount of their loans also; indeed, the only purpose for which bank notes are issued is that they may be loaned.

SENATOR SMITH SAYS COTTON IS TOO LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—"It is of the utmost importance to the permanent prosperity of the cotton-growing states that the price of cotton be sustained at the present time, and that all cooperate to keep it off the market until buyers seek to buy it, and offer a price above

the cost of production," declared Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, commenting on the recent heavy drop in the price of cotton. "I urge the farmers to warehouse their cotton, borrow on it enough money to pay their debts, and hold for a better market. I feel sure the Federal Reserve banks of the cotton belt will do their part."

"Cotton has always sold too cheap, as the result of a tradition of cheap labor brought over from slavery. Twenty-five cents a pound would have been a fair price for cotton prior to the war. Such a price, now, however, under prevailing costs of production, would be ruinous to the farmer. Exhaustive investigations which I conducted and presented to the Senate, prior to the war, showed that the then prevailing prices yielded a year's labor of only \$350. No other labor in the world has toiled so cheaply, under such impoverishment as the southern farmer and his wife and children."

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN FUNDS PROVIDED

NEW YORK, New York—The French Government has completed arrangements for meeting its share of the Anglo-French loan which matures Friday, in addition to the \$100,000,000 loan recently placed here. Approximately, the necessary \$250,000,000 has been provided as follows: Gold shipments from Bank of France \$220,000,000; Loan floated through J P Morgan, Bank & Co \$100,000,000; Credits established here and exchange purchased in market 128,000,000.

Total \$250,000,000. Great Britain's share of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan has long since been provided for. Most of the money was accumulated through credits established here, beginning early in the year. They have been employed in the purchase of Anglo-French bonds in the open market. The heavy discount at which Anglo-French bonds were selling several months ago offered opportunity to offset some of the loss in exchange otherwise entailed in meeting maturity of the loan.

When the Anglo-French loan is paid off Friday, no disturbance to the money market is expected, notwithstanding the significance of distributing several hundred millions in cash in the market. The necessary funds are all available, so that actual redemption of bonds not already bought simply means a transfer of credits.

MEXICAN RAIL EARNINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas—Earnings of the railroads of Mexico under the Mexican Government's Railway Administration now are heavier than during any period under normal conditions in the history of the roads, according to E. P. de Hoyos, general agent of the administration, who recently was in Dallas. Mr. de Hoyos said that the organization is complete and effective, and that the roads are in excellent physical condition, the greatest handicap being lack of adequate equipment to handle the abnormal traffic. This is especially true, he said, with reference to motive power. Rolling stock also is much needed, he said. To illustrate his point, Mr. de Hoyos said that the best earnings of the roads in 1910 and 1911, under most favorable conditions of operation, amounted to \$58,000,000, whereas the present year's earnings will run close to \$85,000,000.

Financially, Peru is in splendid shape. On January 1, 1920, her total public debt was \$46,158,950, having been reduced by \$1,935,000 from June 30, 1918.

PERU'S PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

Centenary of Independence Finds Rich South American Country About to Spend \$100,000,000 in Further Improvements

The Republic of Peru will celebrate its centenary of independence next year, which serves to call attention to the fact that Peru is not only very rich in natural resources, but is a progressive country as well. Her principal cities have paved streets, electric lights, street railways, and telephone, telegraph and wireless facilities. Further improvements are planned, involving an expenditure of about \$100,000,000.

Railroads are being established as fast as necessary capital and equipment can be obtained.

Callao, the principal seaport of Peru, situated eight miles from Lima, the capital, and soon to be connected with the latter and other suburban towns by a railway now in process of electrification, is well equipped for shipping and ranks second (on the west coast of South America) only to Valparaiso.

Peru has large undeveloped resources to attract the investor. The Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York has compiled some interesting Peruvian information from which the following is taken.

Peru's sugar output of 400,000 tons gives it fourth place among American countries producing sugar and eighth place among the world's sugar producers. The soil is unusually rich for the production of sugar cane, as one hectare yields from 7900 to 9500 kilos, while the yield in Brazil is 6000 kilos and in Cuba and the West Indies it is only 2500 kilos per hectare, on the average. Cotton production increased from 7000 tons in 1900 to 29,000 tons in 1917.

Rubber, the chief product of the Montana or eastern lowland belt of Peru, was formerly one of her five leading exports until the war. The exportation of Tagua nuts, or vegetable ivory, from which buttons are made, and which, like rubber, is another important product of the foreign region, declined during the war, due to the loss of important markets in Germany and Bohemia.

The mines of Peru contain vast resources of nearly all known minerals, and the stores of copper, silver, gold, vanadium, coal, and tungsten have been especially developed.

Peru's commerce is in a prosperous condition. Although it was greatly expanded during the war, statistics show a greater gain in values than in the quantity of goods. However, both exports and imports increased during 1919, and figures for the first six months of 1920 show an increase of \$5,993,744 for exports from Peru to the United States, over those of the corresponding period in 1919. Copper bars, both in quantity and value, showed a slight decrease in 1920, but silver bars and coins, goat skins, sugar, and vanadium ore showed a decided increase for this year. Sugar showed an increase of \$5,049,318, and vanadium of \$320,509, whereas wool showed a decrease of \$250,916.

Financially, Peru is in splendid shape. On January 1, 1920, her total public debt was \$46,158,950, having been reduced by \$1,935,000 from June 30, 1918.

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BOLSHEVIST REPLY
TO BRITISH NOTESoviet Delegate Hopes No Ob-
stacle Now Remains to Re-
sumption of Normal Political
and Commercial RelationsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The reply of the
Soviet Government in Russia to the
British Government's communiqué,
dated August 25 last, from Lucerne,
Switzerland, where the British Prime
Minister has been staying, has been
made public by Mr. Kamenoff, the head
of the Soviet delegation in London.It is learned that Mr. W. Anderson,
M.P., chairman of the "Council of
Action" had an interview with Mr.
Kamenoff and Mr. Krassin, at which
the Soviet Government's reply was
discussed before it was issued to the
press. A meeting of the "Council of
Action" was held later at Eccleston
Square when Mr. Anderson presented
a detailed report of his conference
with the Soviet delegates. At the close
of this meeting it was announced that
the following message had been sent
to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and
Mr. Kamenoff: "The Council of Action
having received the Russian Government
to withdraw the one declared outstand-
ing point in their terms to Poland
objected to by the British Govern-
ment, notes with satisfaction the
Soviet Government's decision, which, in
the Council's opinion, removes all diffi-
culties to a Russian-Polish peace. The
Council now urges the British Govern-
ment to publish the full terms upon
which they will make peace with Rus-
sia, and also urges the Russian Gov-
ernment to do the same.—(Signed)
"Wm. Adamson, chairman, Council of
Action."

No Obstacle in Way

The Soviet Government's reply to
the British Note was forwarded to Mr.
Balfour with a covering letter from
Mr. Kamenoff, dated August 26, in
which the Soviet delegate expressed
the hope that "in view of the contents
of this reply, the British Government
will agree that there remains no ob-
stacle to the resumption of negotia-
tions for the establishment of normal
commercial and political relations be-
tween Russia and Great Britain."The following is the full text of the
reply referred to:"The unusual tone of the British
and Italian governments' communi-
cation published in yesterday's London
papers, and sent to me by Kam-
enoff, does not tend towards the estab-
lishment of those permanent good re-
lations between the parties which are
so necessary for the world's welfare
and for restoration of general peace,
which the British and Italian Govern-
ments themselves declare to be their
fundamental aim. We note especially
that these governments, which have
so often accused the Russian Govern-
ment of interfering in the internal af-
fairs of other states, have, in this
communication, issued a piece of propa-
ganda directed against our institutions
which constitutes an act of inter-
ference in Russian affairs sufficient
to justify corresponding action by us.""The desire of the Workers and
Peasants Government for peace is,
however, so paramount that, in spite
of the natural resentment that must
be caused by the above communica-
tion, the Soviet Government has de-
cided not to insist upon this point, but
fully to meet the wishes of the British
and Italian governments; and, in spite
of their unusual action, it still hopes
to establish permanent relations of
peace and good will with them as
soon as possible."

Concession to Poland

"Our astonishment was the more
justified, seeing that the divergence of
views in this case is one only of inter-
pretation of a peace term, about which
understanding exists between us and
the above governments. We find it
really strange that a question of in-
terpretation of principle, already
agreed upon, should give rise to a
step of this character. After the limita-
tion of the Polish Army to 50,000 men
had been recognized by the British
Government as a just term of peace, it
is on our part a concession to Poland
that we admit besides this number the
formation of an armed civic militia
which is, in fact, a supplementary
armed force.""We, therefore, find it astonishing
that an increase in Poland's forces
has aroused the British Government's
indignation. Seeing that the British
Government declares peace through
Eastern Europe to be its aim, we can
point to the fact that the workers in
Poland have for a long time been the
one force steadfastly opposed to the
Polish Government's policy and have
in repeated resolutions demanded
peace with Russia."

Alleged British Distrust

"If, nevertheless, the British Gov-
ernment so forcibly opposes strength-
ening this fundamental pillar of peace,
it clearly shows with what distrust it
regards workers. If the British Gov-
ernment, indeed, thinks that workers
must by nature be animated with the
doctrines of Bolshevism, such a point
of view will undoubtedly be welcomed
by those who look forward to the
spreading of Bolshevism in Britain.""Although our interpretation of this
point of our peace terms is thoroughly
justified, we, nevertheless, are willing
to remove this, the only point of di-
vergence, in order to establish a full
understanding between us and the
above governments as to the terms of
peace with Poland. We first of all
declare that we never considered our
terms as an ultimatum, and are still,
as we have been all the time, willing
to discuss them with the Polish Gov-
ernment. This discussion will takeplace between us and the Polish Gov-
ernment, with whom alone we are
treating for peace. Any undertakings
which we may give in this matter will,
therefore, be given to Poland alone.""In view, nevertheless, of our
earnest desire to attain the important
results for the world's welfare and
peace arising from peace with Great
Britain, we are willing to inform the
British Government that the Russian
Government has resolved to make a
concession on this point. It will not
insist upon the clause referring to the
arming in Poland of a worker's civic
militia, thus securing full agreement
with Great Britain as to all the terms
of peace with Poland."

Toiling for Privileged Few

"It is not the custom of the Russian
Government to mix up practical busi-
ness transactions with theoretical polit-
ics and with discussions of principles.
But since the British Government has,
in connection with this question, pub-
lished a purely political communica-
tion directed against the principles
upon which our government is con-
structed, we cannot avoid entering for
a moment the same path.""As the British Government has
launched against the Soviet 'régime'
the strange accusation of being an oli-
garchy, it is impossible for us not to
point out that all the states which have
a form of government different from
ours are themselves obviously true oli-
garchies, since in their countries the
fruits of a whole nation's production
are seized by a privileged few, while
in Soviet Russia the whole nation
works for the whole nation's benefit;
under the rule of those whom the British
and Italian Note describes as a
Free Government, the immense ma-
jority toil for the privileged few. This
is obviously real and true oligarchy.
We need only recall Sir Leo Chiozza
Money's calculation of the distribution
of British income in 1904: 1,250,000
rich people receive £585,000,000; 3,
750,000 received £245,000,000; 38,000,
000 people received £880,000,000."

Participation in Power

"As to real participation in political
power, we ask which form of govern-
ment gives more of such to the great
masses of the nation—the parlia-
mentary form, under which the in-
coherent masses give their support
once in many years to firmly estab-
lished political parties either directly
representing the above oligarchy or
strongly influenced by it; or the Soviet
form, under which the workers in
their work-places form permanent
local units in whose hands rests the
control of the whole Soviet fabric,
built up by delegations of local Soviets
and under which, moreover, the whole
administration is in the hands of the
local Soviets.""This structure in itself gives such
power to the permanently organized
working masses that to mention it is
sufficient to refute the fables 'tyranny'
and 'oligarchy' spread by the dispo-
sessed or frightened privileged classes
and repeated in the British Govern-
ment's communication. Any oligarchy
is as a matter of fact, an impossibil-
ity under Soviet rule; any govern-
ment under the Soviet system is only
able to exist by the will of the work-
ing masses."

By Nature Peaceful

"Being a truly popular government,
the Soviet Government is by nature
peaceful and averse to conquests, its
true peacefulness being of another
kind than that of the governments of
propertied oligarchies, which desire
peace only after having spoiled their
vanquished adversaries of their riches.
A peace that has for its main object
the intention to collect such spoils can
never be a solid one, whereas the peace
of the Workers and Peasants Gov-
ernment, being based upon the rejection
of the exploitation of others and
upon the true solidarity of the great
working masses of all nations, is the
only genuine and really permanent
peace.""Animated by this spirit, the Soviet
Government, as it has declared above,
does not insist upon the interpretation
of the peace terms with Poland which
has given rise to the present diver-
gence with Great Britain and Italy.
It renounces its demand for the crea-
tion of the workers' militia in Poland,
and thus restores the full agreement
with the above two governments which
existed before this divergence arose."
(Signed)

"TCHITCHERIN."

CUSTOMS RULING MAY
AID EUROPEAN TRADESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News OfficeOTTAWA, Ontario.—The Commis-
sioner of Customs has announced a
ruling that may have an important
effect on trade both with the United
States and the United Kingdom. In
effect it provides that the customs
shall be calculated upon the estimated
gold value of goods, and not on the
paper money price in the country
from which goods are shipped. In
the past the paper money price has
been accepted as par for the purposes
of the customs, when in reality the
value of paper money has so depre-
ciated in the majority of European
countries that when translated in gold
the value would be materially less
than the par quotation.The order will have the effect of
making substantial reductions in the
rates of duties from Great Britain
and all other countries in Europe
where the exchange rates are in fa-
vor of this country. With adverse
relations existing between Canada and
the United States which will place
the gold, or real value of goods bought
in the United States, above par terms
of Canadian funds, while at the same
time similar goods are quoted at be-
low par in Britain and other Euro-
pean countries, there will probably be
somehow of a diversion of orders
to European markets, especially to
Great Britain, whose goods are ad-
mitted into Canada at a preferential
rate of duty, which is an additional
advantage.EFFECTS OF RISE IN
PRICES OF PETROLBritish Petrol Rates Must Inev-
itably Further Decrease Car
Orders and Discourage Driv-
ing Among Big-Car OwnersSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—Without warn-
ing either to their agents or to the
public, the petrol companies raised
the price of petrol by 7d. per British
imperial gallon on first and second,
and, and 11d. on aviation grades
petrol as from September 1. The new
prices now stand for:Per British Imperial Gallon
Aviation petrol 11 1/2
First grade 4 3/4
Second grade 4 1/4The method of the companies in
flinging at the public without warning
this serious rise in the cost of a uni-
versal commodity caused general sur-
prise and consternation. The press,
even those papers that have previ-
ously championed the petrol com-
panies, condemn both the rise and the
method of its introduction. The out-
cry is by no means confined to the
motoring press, for the general public
is at last beginning to realize that
almost everything we use today is
petrol borne somewhere in its passage
from raw material to consumer, and
that the price of petrol is a matter
which concerns not only the pleasure
seeking minority, but the whole com-
munity. A rise in the cost of petrol,
in fact, is immediately reflected in a
general rise in the cost of living.

Immediate Effects

The immediate effects will be felt
both in the private and commercial
car trades, and in road transport busi-
nesses. Many of the private car firms
are just emerging from a most trying
year, and having surmounted their
chief difficulties, are looking forward
to a period of steady prosperity. The
increased taxation of car owners, and
the increase in the general cost of
living have already damped down the
rush for private cars. The petrol rise
must inevitably further decrease or-
ders and discourage driving, especially
among the owners of high-powered
cars.In commercial transport and char-
a-banc business the effect will be even
more acutely felt. In spite of a flour-
ishing year in road transport gener-
ally, there has been considerable com-
petition, and the newer firms are still
in the difficult development stage. A
rise in transport rates will inevitably
serve the established businesses better
than those more recently formed.The petrol companies of course,
have issued official explanations. Briefly,
they blame the high cost of
American fuel, and the heavy freight-
age charges. The general public is
getting very critical of these widely
advertised explanations. It is fairly
widely reported that, in spite of the
frequent complaint that they are dis-
tributing petrol at a loss, and that the
price must be raised if petrol is to be
used at all, the companies were some-
how able to distribute last year some
£4,500,000 in dividends at the rate of
35 per cent.

A Right Royal Fee

Captain Montgomery, who is re-
sponsible for the Automobile Associa-
tion's scheme of road transport clear-
ing houses recently reported in The
Christian Science Monitor, estimates that
the present rise will give the com-
panies about £2,100,000 additional
revenue between now and the end of
the year. In January the petrol com-
panies are pledged to reduce their
prices by 7d. per gallon as a result
of the removal of the tax. It ap-
pears, therefore, that in order to give
the public a benefit that will cost
the companies nothing, they intend
to charge them a right royal fee.Also, although the public's memory
is notoriously short, it is long enough
to remember that the petrol profiteer-
ing committee recommended a con-
trol price of 2s. 7d. per gallon as al-
lowing an ample margin of profit.

Substitutes Considered

The rise in the cost of petrol has
again brought to the fore the prob-
lem of an alternative fuel. From
South Africa there comes the report
that recent experiments with a new
alcohol-acetylene mixture have been
crowned with highly satisfactory re-
sults. The new fuel is credited with a
power considerably greater than
petrol, and, owing to its special safety
in handling, is more readily stored in
bulk. Unfortunately for the British
motorist, the fuel is still in the experi-
mental stage in the government labo-
ratories at Cape Town, and although
it may shortly be produced in com-
mercial quantities, some considerable
time must elapse before production
will affect the prices of other fuels. A
somewhat similar report comes from
Holland, and in this case the new fuel
is credited with a 30 per cent greater
power than petrol, and increased
mileage per gallon.On the other hand, the report issued
recently by the British Fuel Research
Board on the production of power al-
cohol in this country or the dominions,
was distinctly discouraging. The com-
mittee appointed under this board re-
ported to the effect that Great Britain
could not afford the acreage necessary
to grow vegetables sufficient to pro-
duce alcohol in large quantities. The
dominions and dependencies were not
in a position to supply more than an
inconsiderable quantity of alcohol
from existing raw material, and it
would take many years before fresh
plantations with the necessary ma-
chinery could be established for ade-
quate supplies, even if this method did
not prove too costly. The one ray of
hope offered in this otherwise disap-

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pointing report was the promise to
investigate the possibility of making
alcohol from the vast quantities of
rapid growing vegetables in tropical
countries.

Need of International Action

Meantime the British Patent Office
is being besieged with applications for
patents on a variety of fuel mixtures
and petrol-saving devices, and the
hoardings are beginning to sound the
praises of the older contrivances for
obtaining more miles per gallon from
existing fuels. From every side come
demands for control by the govern-
ment, or even for the nationalization
of the petrol supply. It is difficult to
see, however, that control by any sin-
gle government could effectively check
the power of companies whose ramifi-
cations are as world-wide as those of
the petrol firms. Here is an opportu-
nity for positive and constructive
action in the ultimate interests of the
world for the League of Nations.TARIFF URGED ON
APPLES IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News OfficeVERNON, British Columbia.—The
views of the United Fruit Growers and
the British Columbia Fruit Growers As-
sociation were presented to the federal
tariff commission at a sitting here.
The fruit growers asked for the retention
of a sufficient tariff to protect the
industry against the dumping of im-
ported fruits at less than cost of pro-
duction. A long memorandum was
presented to the board on behalf of
the United Farmers of British Colum-
bia, dealing with the tariff question. It
said in part: "Among the fruit grow-
ers the Okanagan producers depend
almost entirely upon apples for the
major portion of their revenue. The
United Farmers of British Columbia
endorse and subscribe to the following
resolution passed by the Fruit Grow-
ers executive on August 17, 1920:"That it is the opinion of this ex-
ecutive that as a protection against
the resumption of dumping of foreign
fruits on the Canadian market at less
than cost of production, which we con-
sider certain to recur, the retention of
a sufficient duty on fruit is essential."
R. M. Winslow, who presented the
views of the fruit growers, said that
the states of Washington and Oregon
were the foreign areas most feared.
He said that in big apple years the
American growers used Canada as a
dumping ground for their low-grade
apples which were thus kept away
from the markets where the best
prices, thus bolstering up the United
States markets and maintaining prices.
The fruit industry in the Okanagan
Valley, he said, was comparatively new.
The output in 1910 was valued at
\$1,000,000 while last year it amounted
to \$3,000,000.


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SAN FRANCISCO CLAIMS VICTORY

Decision in Intermediate Rate Case Is Regarded as Giving Protection to the Commercial Interests of the Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The decision in the intermediate rate case recently handed down by the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission is a victory for San Francisco, according to Seth Mann, attorney and manager of the traffic bureau for the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

"Chicago and other cities have been denied a less rate than San Francisco would have to pay on the same article," said Mr. Mann. "So this struggle to raise the rate at San Francisco has proved unsuccessful. It is a victory for our side of the case."

Mr. Mann made the following statement: "The traffic bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has just received the complete report of the examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the intermediate rate case."

"This was a case brought by the Intermediate Rate Association, which is an association of various intermountain points, against the Director-General and all transcontinental lines, seeking to grade all west-bound rates and to make the rates higher to the Pacific coast than to intermediate points."

"The traffic bureau of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce opposed the complaint and moved for a dismissal on the ground that as the rates at the coast were subject to change by reason of water competition, the present system should not be interfered with, but should be permitted to adjust itself as the circumstances and conditions of water competition developed."

As stated by the examiner, our position was that the present structure or any structures of the kinds proposed in this case will be determined by the ocean rates, and require radical revision, and that a readjustment in the interim will only mean two rate disturbances instead of one.

"The decision finds that rates generally should not be graded, although it is stated that some of the rates found in schedules A and B of the west-bound tariff may nevertheless be properly graded. The report also finds that if the carriers shall accept the class rates recommended, the less-carload commodity rates may be canceled. Furthermore, there are strong findings against rates from eastern territory made by combination over the Mississippi River to intermediate territory, and through joint class rates are ordered."

The traffic department has been instrumental in bringing to this coast the hearing on the revised form, rail and ocean, of bills of lading. These proceedings will be under the Transportation Act of 1920, which directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed with the revision of the existing forms.

"The present form of rail and ocean bills of lading are in many respects bad," according to Mr. Mann. "They do not agree that a shipper has any liability. Many of the provisions that they carry are more than a century old. It is time to remodel these bills of lading."

The Interstate Commerce Commission will begin holding hearings on this question on October 23 in this city.

INDEPENDENT LABOR IN CANADIAN POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario.—As a result of foundation work done at the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress here, the Independent Labor Party of Ontario will launch a campaign at once in every section of Ontario with a view to the formation of local branches in localities which have hitherto been unorganized as regards Labor politics. Joseph T. Marks, president of the Independent Labor Party, a delegate to the congress, has been most active in interesting Labor men in the activities of the organization. The Independent Labor Party is really the active Labor political organization in the Dominion, and its work has been particularly noticeable in Ontario. Mr. Marks claimed before the congress that it was his organization which was responsible for the situation in the Ontario and the federal parliaments, where Labor men had been taken into the cabinet and much legislation beneficial to Labor had been enacted.

The attitude of the Labor congress toward politics was to remain a non-political body, but the position of the Ontario congress was reaffirmed to the effect that a Dominion Labor Party should be recognized and given support when needed. It has not been deemed wise to convoke the Dominion Labor Party, but aid has been granted to the Independent Labor Party, which in the most of its campaigns has been in close affiliation with officials of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. Consequently, further political activity of the Independent Labor Party may be expected to receive support from the congress. Some of the important minor resolutions passed by the congress during the week's sessions were: Dealing with regulations governing navigation. A clause whereby nobody but a union man could sign a ship's articles was deleted and was replaced by one which said that 28 days' service on a ship should be recognized as a statute motion. Another recommended that drug clerks be prohibited from filling doctors' prescriptions.

ARGENTINE SUGAR CROP CONDITIONS

Estimates Vary as to Size of Output but Production Is Said to Be Less Than the Amount Needed by Home Consumers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Although estimates vary as to the size of the Argentine sugar crop, it appears certain that the country's entire production will be slightly under the amount required for home consumption. Last year the Province of Tucuman alone produced more than this amount, and the country has exported more than 100,000 tons of sugar in the last few months.

The area cultivated to cane this year is less than last year's cultivation, in addition to which the Tucuman cane was damaged by heavy snow and cold weather from July 12 to 17, which is estimated to have reduced the richness of the cane 25 per cent. Crushing which was done before the cold weather produced 7.5 per cent of sugar, so that even with a loss of one-fourth of the cane's richness, it is expected to produce from 5.8 to 6 per cent of sugar.

Estimates based on this calculation forecast an output of 160,000 metric tons of crude sugar in the Province of Tucuman. The production in the provinces of Jujuy, Salta and Corrientes and in the Territory of the Chaco is expected to bring the total sugar production to 205,000 metric tons, which is a little less than Argentina's annual consumption.

Crushing began a month earlier this year than formerly, due to the earlier ripening of the Java cane, which has replaced the native cane.

The exportation of 100,000 tons of sugar in less than three months has resulted in such scarcity and such high prices that the matter has been the subject of several Cabinet meetings, the government trying to find a remedy for a situation it has brought upon the country. Fourteen thousand tons of this amount were sent to the United States.

Argentina has a law which provides for the automatic cessation of all sugar exportation as soon as the wholesale price reaches 41 centavos a kilo, which is equivalent at par exchange to a little less than 8 cents a pound. As long ago as last August, the sugar producers asked the government for permission to export what they described as an alarming excess of sugar, but the permit was refused because at that time the price was higher than the limit placed by law.

However, on May 22 the government finally issued a decree permitting the exportation of 100,000 tons of sugar although at that time the price was 55 centavos a kilo (10½ cents a pound). The day the decree was signed the price advanced to 68 centavos a kilo (13 cents a pound), the price at which the first offers were made to exporters.

It now appears that the government was misinformed as to the amount of sugar in the country in excess of the amount required for home consumption, and that in its efforts to assist the sugar producers, it unwittingly helped speculators to make big profits at the expense of the public.

BANKING CONDITIONS IN CUBA UNSETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department is watching closely political developments in Cuba, where it is recognized the situation is rather tense, but no American troops have been dispatched there, and there is no intention of sending forces unless the situation develops characteristics which have not thus far appeared.

The declaration of a moratorium in Cuba has not surprised officials or bankers in this country, who for some time have been expecting it on account of serious financial conditions in Cuba. The banks of Cuba advanced loans, without sufficient collateral, to keep up "ridiculously" high prices for sugar, it is said by officials here, and also, as a consequence of the unusual prosperity of Cuba during the past six years, "mushroom banks," in the hands of men without banking experience, have sprung up all over the country, with a result that there has been considerable recklessness.

There is no real anxiety here, it appears, as a result of the Cuban situation, although it is appreciated that conditions might become worse. This government stands prepared to render any assistance that may be needed to maintain order, under the terms of the Platt Amendment, but it is not expected that there will be any need for American intervention, any more than it is desired.

SOUTH ROUSED BY NIGHT RIDERS' ACTS

Burning of Gineries in an Alleged Attempt to Advance the Price of Cotton Condemned as Lawless and Termed Futile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia.—The action of so-called "night riders" in burning gineries and other mercantile establishments in the cotton belt because the owners of such property failed to heed their warning to stop ginning their cotton is vigorously condemned by Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, who pledges his full support in counteracting the movement, which apparently is spreading throughout the south in a campaign to get 40-cent cotton.

While the Governor is not authorized under the law to issue rewards for the apprehension of those guilty of misdemeanors, he states that the burning, or destruction of a ginhouse otherwise, is a felony, and if the threats are carried out, he would, upon information from the sheriff, be "very glad to offer the highest reward permissible under the law."

The Governor recommends that Sheriff W. A. Garrett of Carroll County take it upon himself to call a conference of the law-abiding people in the communities in that county where threats have been posted, and take such steps as may be necessary to apprehend the guilty parties and protect the gins. "The people who resort to this means of controlling economic laws will not only fail to accomplish their purposes, but will intensify the very condition which they seek to remedy," the Governor adds.

"What we want to do is to let Secretary Houston know that the signs which have been posted in some sections of the State do not express the real sentiment of the south," says John J. Brown, Georgia State Commissioner of Agriculture, commenting on the situation. I am informed that posting of these signs has been general throughout the south. Whoever may be backing this propaganda, I do not know, but if it is followed up by acts of lawlessness, it will injure the cotton growers."

The first notice to be posted in Georgia read as follows: "We, the citizens of everywhere, kindly ask that this ginney be closed until November, 1920, unless further notified. Please take notice." This warning was fastened on the scales of a gin at Bowman, Georgia, and a similar notice was posted on a ginney at Dewey Rose, Georgia.

PROHIBITIONISTS WANT OVERWHELMING VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—The prohibitionists are becoming very active in the several provinces in which, during this month, a plebiscite will be taken on the question of the importing of liquor into dry territory. In the prairie provinces the greatest activity is manifested. Indeed, there a great deal of work of the campaign has already been done in the preparation of the voters' lists on which the vote will be taken. The registration has not been as large as had been hoped; but the prohibition forces are well satisfied with results, being convinced that they have a large majority of the new names. The registration of women voters has been heavy in proportion to the total and they are largely favorable to prohibition.

In Saskatchewan the Grain Growers have thrown themselves strongly into the contest, for at a recent meeting of the central executive of the provincial organization a resolution was adopted urging the "locals" to roll up a large majority for total prohibition. The resolution is as follows: "The central executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association strongly urges upon all locals everywhere that they diligently and enthusiastically use all available facilities and all the influence of which they are capable to assure an overwhelming majority at the polls in favor of the total prohibition of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, so that the will of the majority of the electors as previously expressed may be enforced." The postponement until spring of the taking of the plebiscite in Ontario has possibly deprived the character that it otherwise would have had; but precautions are being taken to guard against indifference or over-confidence on the part of prohibitionists. Already influential church bodies have been warning their members against this danger. In the provinces, where the plebiscite will be taken next month, a victory of the dry forces is confidently expected. The real problem now is to poll the vote.

CANADA'S SUGAR IMPORTS GROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario.—In a dispatch to the Department of Trade and Commerce here, H. A. Chisholm, Canadian trade commissioner at Havana, states that exports of Cuban sugar to Canada have increased ten-fold within the last 12 months. During the first seven months of the present year Canada took 152,542 tons of Cuban sugar in comparison with only 15,365 tons for the corresponding period of 1919, and 7028 tons for the corresponding period of 1918. At the present time, says the commissioner, Canadians are in the Cuban market for several thousand tons of Cuban sugar for immediate delivery, but they are finding no offerings.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"LA TOSCA" AT THE ALDWYCH, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"La Tosca," by Victorien Sardou, revived at the Aldwych Theater, London. The cast: Doris Kealy, Lucie Arncliffe, Gilbert Porteus, Mario Caravados, Gerald Lawrence, Cesare Angelotti, A. B. Ineson, Florio Tosca, Rosemary Horne, Calmetti, E. Perkins, Biondini, Frederick Victor, Baron Scarpia, Lyn Harding, Caprella, C. Jervis-Walter, Captain Spontini, Harold J. Widdicombe, Yvonnet de Trevillac, Harold Eden, Triviale, Wilfred Fletcher, Marchese Attavanti, Lionel Scott, Princess Orsina, Gladys Morris, Maria Carolina, Lucy Wilson, Paselli, Gilbert Porteus, Cocchi, Herbert E. Maule, Sergeant of Soldiers, Conrad Heywood.

LONDON, England.—In a cordial letter of good wishes for her success from Mrs. Sarah Bernhardt to Miss Ethel Irving—a print of which was presented with her program to the first-night audience—the French tragedienne describes "La Tosca" as Victorien Sardou's masterpiece. If Mrs. Bernhardt means thereby that she considers this his best play, her choice will not be everywhere approved. But, if not the best, "La Tosca" is certainly the most emotional of the French playwright's 56 or more dramatic writings.

When first produced at the Théâtre de la Porte Saint Martin on November 24, 1887, it proved in the end a great success, despite a chorus of hostile criticism from press writers, of whom Francisque Sarcey, the best known French dramatic critic of the day, went so far as to dub the piece a "pantomime." Its triumph nevertheless was assured by the "marvelous force" that Bernhardt herself threw into the title rôle. "La Tosca" ran 200 nights, was frequently revived, was played by Bernhardt all round the world, and had the distinction of being banned at Constantinople in 1904, "because a prefect of police was killed in it."

Of English versions there have been several. The first was that by F. C. Grove and Henry Hamilton, produced at the Garrick Theater in 1889. At Covent Garden in 1900 it was first presented in operatic form, with Puccini's music, and Terina in the title rôle.

Now comes this elaborate revival at the Aldwych. Was it worth while? Time will show. For ourselves we think that apart from interesting historical memories—of Bernhardt herself, Sarcey, and Lemaitre, the critics, and of the somewhat Voltairean Sardou—this production scarcely justifies the skill and money lavished upon it. If not a "pantomime" it is a melodrama of an extravagant type—wonderfully well constructed, and contrived with the prodigious dexterity that, as one French critic has put it, "was always Sardou's worst enemy"—but altogether starchy and artificial, without a character in it true to life, beautifully drawn, or capable of fully engaging our sympathy. They are puppets all; even the leading figure shows herself in the opening scenes so childishly petulant and irrationally jealous as to make Mario's devotion to her seem unnatural.

Such a play can be saved only by good acting, and by elaborate setting and dressing. All of these it gets at the Aldwych. Miss Ethel Irving, though not perfectly suited by the petulant early scenes of the play that left the audience somewhat cold—and lacking always the lightning dictation and resources of inarticulate exclamation possessed only by Latin-born actresses—rose in the third act to a great intensity of dramatic emotion and, at the fall of the curtain was recalled again and again. In the long scene with Scarpia that follows it, she was equally good, portraying the varying phases of her anguish with vivacity, and confirming her reputation as the greatest emotional actress the English stage possesses.

Nevertheless we would not be understood to intimate that the part altogether suited her. Florio Tosca was designed by Sardou with his friend Sarah Bernhardt in mind—Bernhardt, who had written of him as "the only man who can understand me and do what I want, and had said of him: 'If I were not Sarah I would like to be Sardou.' It can hardly be expected that an English actress of the twentieth century should show quite the same dramatic unity with Sardou that the "two S's" together were able to express.

For her large measure of success Miss Irving was indebted in part to Mr. Lynn Harding who, as the Baron Scarpia, gave the strongest and most finished study of melodramatic villainy seen in London in a long time. His relentless grip upon the strong situations certainly made Miss Irving's task far easier than would have been the case had the part of her antagonist been entrusted to a less competent actor. Mr. Harding's rendering of Scarpia will enhance his professional reputation.

The two other more prominent characters were by Mr. Gerald Lawrence as Mario, and Mr. A. B. Ineson as Angelotti. Both recognized that the play called for strong-flavored acting; and both gave to their work the necessary breadth and sweep, though the former might well have brought a note of deeper earnestness into some of his utterances. His voice struck one as rather thin for the part.

Excepting the police agents, who were sufficiently sinister, the majority of the minor characters were acted in a comedy vein, that sometimes bordered upon farce. As the Princess Orsina, and Maria, Queen of Naples respectively, Miss Gladys Morris and Miss Lucy Wilson, however, showed all becoming dignity and distinction.

Miss Irving's reception at the close

was very warm, and her admirers, as is usual nowadays, would not suffer her to depart without a few words of thanks, which she tendered on behalf of the adapter, Mr. Paul Berton, the producers, the company, and herself.

The Birmingham (England) Repertory Theater promises a busy autumn season. "The Potter's Shop," by Mr. L. P. Brown, will be followed in course of time by a translation, "The Cleansing Stain," from the Spanish of José Echegaray. "Henry IV," Part I, is to be revived and also Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy, "The Confederacy." The only modern English play to be revived this season is "Don," by Rudolf Besier.

Laurence Hanray played him with a fine dry humor.

In fact the whole company entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, playing it gayly and fast and not shirking its extravagance. Particularly good were Mr. Reginald Rivington as the sinister Polichinelle (prototype of profligate), Mr. Harold Scott, as a garrulous Pantaloon, and Mr. Brember Willis as the long-winded doctor of law from Bologna; they played their time-honored parts much as Riccoboni's troupe must have played them. Mr. William Armstrong acted the poet Harlequin with captivating foolishness. As for the women, whose parts on the whole were smaller than those of the men, they were charming in

imagination that any artist has, and plenty of hard work. As soon as "Enter Madame" has run for a few weeks, and I have a chance to get my breath, I shall begin work on another play. And some day, perhaps, when I am not remembered as Gilda Varesi, the actress, I hope to be known as Gilda Varesi, the author of many plays.

Miss Varesi has proved in a measure that she gets what she wants. But it is doubtful that any of the present generation of theatergoers in New York will forget her as an actress. Of her work with Modjeska, little is known. But from her appearance in "Salvation Nell" and "Children of the Earth," two years ago in New York, her acting has been memorable.



Scene in "The Bonds of Interest" as presented at the Everyman Theater, London

"THE BONDS OF INTEREST" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"The Bonds of Interest," a comedy from the Spanish of Jacinto Benavente, presented at the Everyman Theater, Hampstead, London. The cast: Crispin, Laurence Hanray; Leander, Nicholas Hansen; Innkeeper, John Garside; Harlequin, William Armstrong; Captain, Charles Koop; Dona Sirena, Muriel Pratt; Dona Columbe, Lois Heatherley; Laura, Marjorie Gabbain; Rusea, Margaret Carter; Polichinelle, Reginald Rivington; Wife of Polichinelle, Agnes Thomas; Pastaloon, Harold Scott; The Doctor, Brember Willis; Secretary, Grosvenor North; A Soldier, Russell Sedgwick.

LONDON, England.—The boundaries within which Londoners may find good dramatic entertainment are extending in every direction. Shakespeare, ousted from more fashionable quarters by musical comedy, imitation French farce, and oriental spectacle, has found a home across the bridges. The enterprise of Mr. Nigel Playfair has opened up the far west. And now Mr. Norman Macdormott has pitched his tent upon the northern heights, and Hampstead bids fair to become a worthy rival of Hammersmith. Of course, Hampstead has always been a center of culture, but the Everyman Theater, as its name implies, makes no mere local appeal. It may safely be asserted that even distant Chelsea will hear and respond to the gong which nightly announces the rise of its curtain.

Mr. Macdormott has not yet a regular theater, but the hall in which he has embarked upon his venture has been turned into a very pleasant playhouse. All the seats are on the floor, but that has been so generously sloped that it must be possible to get a perfect view of the little stage from every corner. The windows have been curtained in orange and black, colors which are repeated in the dresses of the attendants. An orange wrapper is round the admirably printed program, the typography of which leads one, to look, on the raising of the curtain, for further evidence of the beneficent influence of Mr. Gordon Craig. And in the opening piece of Mr. Macdormott's repertory, a piece to which the Craigian style of setting is very appropriate, one finds it.

For, as the prologue confesses, "The Bonds of Interest" is a puppet play. Its characters are those of the Italian "commedia dell'arte," conventional embodiments of roguery and folly and sentiment, and there is no need to view their villainies through solemn spectacles. For these are no men and women, but gayly painted dolls, irresponsibly jiggling on strings.

Jacinto Benavente, one of the most distinguished of modern Spanish dramatists, jigs the strings right merrily. Harlequin and his crew may be Italian born, but they are thoroughly at home on Spanish soil, the native land of attractive rogues—from Lazzarillo de Tormes to Figaro. Crispin, indeed, who is leader of these present revels, is merely Figaro under another name; which, however, is not to say that Benavente has plagiarized Beaumarchais. The type is perennial: the "artful valet" knew all the tricks of his trade long before even Terence's time. Mr. Crispin's reception at the close

MISS GILDA VARESI, ACTRESS-PLAYWRIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—One of the drawbacks to the achievements by a player of a significant success in an unusual type of rôle is that he is likely to be restricted to that same sort of part for years afterward. Miss Gilda Varesi has for years felt the results of this custom of the theater, for once a manager heard her sob and storm, nothing could induce him to cast her for any other kind of part. Sometimes, as last season, this meant that Miss Varesi played a minor rôle, for there was nothing else in the production quite suited to what was accepted as her type of work. And only now that she has shown the breadth of her artistry in "Enter Madame" can the full significance of that mistake be realized.

Meanwhile, the remark was often made on Broadway that "Someone ought to write a play for Gilda Varesi," but no one did, or if they did their effort never saw the light of production. Perhaps it is just as well, for authors might have fallen prey to the same fallacy that directed managers, and written her a part similar to ones she always played. It remained for Miss Varesi to write a play for herself.

"For years I have been tied down to a certain sort of a part," Miss Varesi explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have had to sob and scream interminably just because I first attracted attention in that sort of a part. I have never been allowed to make a fool of myself in a play."

That last was said in a voice deep with regret; the same voice that built up the Varesi tradition of tragic rôles. In a moment, however, she was chuckling as she told how she had refused to be pigeon-holed. In spite of managers and public, she has at last done the sort of part she wanted to, and she has done it with baffling finesse.

"Do you remember the lines of Browning's about 'the old mill horse out at grass'?" Miss Varesi asked her visitor. "Well, I am now cavorting about and doing all the things that I have most wanted to do."

So fitting a part for Miss Varesi as that of Lisa Della Robbia, the temperamental prima donna, might never have come from another's pen. Miss Varesi, who appears on the playbills of "Enter Madame" under the nom de plume of Giulia Conti, poured into the writing of this play her long-stifed comedy sense, her love of the ridiculous, without sacrificing any of the depth, the fire, for which her acting had long been known.

"My real aim now is to be a playwright," Miss Varesi said. "Writing is such fun. I am far too interested in acting to give it up for a long time, but it seems to me an admirable fulfillment for the actor to become a playwright. An interpretative artist is unfortunate—his work is so dependent on that of another—for for an actor to become a playwright seems to me a most desirable transition. Given experience and practical knowledge of the theater, and all else that one needs to write a play is willingness to do jolly hard work. That is, for something popular. Masterpieces are a different matter, long before even Terence's time. Mr. Crispin's reception at the close

NEW YORK REVIVAL OF "HEDDA GABLER"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," revived in English by Luranc Clarke at the Little Theater, New York City, afternoon of October 4, 1920. The cast: George Tesman, Charles Laite; Hedda Tesman, Borgny Hammer; Miss Juliana Tesman, Mae Edwards; Mrs. Elvsted, Mercedes Desmore; Judge Brack, Rolf Fjell; Elert Lövborg, Geoffrey C. Stein; Bert, Ellen Fenn.

NEW YORK, New York.—Those who know no definition for the word theater except one they have learned from a few eminent American stage directors, are sure to find the Ibsen matinees at the Little Theater disappointing. People who have formulated their notion of acting exclusively from observing the doings of performers in the service of a trio of New York managers, must be cold to any "Hedda Gabler" production in which a Norwegian actress has the title rôle. Men and women who regard artistic Broadway as bounded on the north by the genius of Mr. Hopkins, on the east and south by that of Mr. Belasco, and on the west by that of Mr. Cohan, will settle the case of Mme. Hammer, and her chief associate, Mr. Fjell, peremptorily with an "Out upon them!"

In the district where more money is invested in playhouse leases than in any other square mile in the United States, an enterprise ought, no doubt, for its success, to bear at least a few marks of authenticity. For, as in the Russian legend, the learned cat, tethered to an oak tree by a little golden chain, waits to be consulted, so, here the trio of managers, or their traditions, wait to be must be. As far as that goes, "Hedda Gabler" in certain particulars is quite authentically produced. The rôles of Tesman, Lövborg and Mrs. Elvsted are pure Broadway and only those of Hedda and Judge Brack, two out of the five important ones, are in an alien style. The stage, moreover, is absolutely true to New York conventions, even to some supposedly naturalistic cushions in the upholstered chairs of the Tesman drawing-room—more or less a mystery to Mr. Fjell though no bother at all to Mme. Hammer.

As for the play, nearly everything about it is out of date, but especially its theme of feminism. One can sympathize with Hedda in her endeavors to weather her emotions only as one does with those story-book sailors who deliberately set sail into the maelstrom, just to see how long their nautical skill can keep the ship afloat. Hedda's husband, Tesman, with whom she is at odds, Lövborg, her former adorer, whose career she frustrates, and Mrs. Elvsted, one way and another her rival, whom she makes the butt of her sarcasm, are but roughly, awkwardly outlined portraits. Nevertheless, every moment in the action and every word in the dialogue is dramatically alive.

An out-moded play but a living drama, "Hedda Gabler" is powerfully and charmingly interpreted in its two leading parts by an actress and an actor who recite their lines in broken English. Let no one speak hastily of this piece in their repertory as a tragedy. For comedy is what it really is, at least in the conversation of Hedda and Brack, although irony rather generally supplants wit and although manners are a good deal of the time lowered from the chivalric to the realistic plane.

MADRID THEATER SEASON OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—After the usual partial summer suspension, the theater of Madrid is stirring to activity again, and everywhere preparations are being made for the autumn season. The constitution of companies is being announced and with them the probable early features of their program. In nearly every respect there has been a great advance in the Spanish theater in recent years, and for this reason

and the Romea theaters have also entered upon the new season. The comedy artist, Esperanza Iris, is back in Madrid again at the first-named, beginning with "La Duquesa del Bal Tabarin," and delighting her audience. This Mexican with her company and effects came along to the peninsula for the first time last winter, and, after a successful short season at Lisbon, arrived at Madrid, and was rather anxious as to how she would succeed here, being concerned about the native prejudice of the Madrileños, while at the same time she was intensely desirous of achieving a Madrid reputation to take back with her.

What happened was that her success was never a moment in doubt from the first rising of the curtain in the month of March. It was her own vivacity and her special Mexican fire that appealed to the audiences so much. During the summer she has been in the north; now she is back in Madrid, and the time for her returning to Mexico may be more distant than it seemed last spring.

The new company of the Teatro Cómico has Raymond de Back for its chief actress, and is putting forward an extensive repertory. The Centro has opened with "Las Dos Golfas" by Decourcelle and Tarbé, and the company has Manuel Llopis for its chief actor and Elvira Fremont for its principal lady. An excellent company headed by Maria Palou is appearing at the Esclava for a short season during which a selection of Spanish works and foreign translations will be presented. A beginning was made with "La de San Quintín" by Perez Galdos, and various adaptations from French and English works are to follow.

"THE TREASURE" IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Treasure," comedy in four acts by David Pinski, translated by Ludwig Lewisohn, presented by the Theater Guild at the Garrick Theater, New York City, evening of October 3, 1920. Principals in the cast: Chone, Dudley Digges; Jachne-Braine, Helen Westley; Tilly, Celia Adler; Judke, Fred Eric; Marriage Broker, Edgar Stehli; Soskin, Henry Travers.

NEW YORK, New York.—The drama which the Theater Guild has selected to open its season is not new to readers of printed plays, and it has been staged several times. Whether all the attention which the piece has drawn is justified is a question for the individual playgoer to decide for himself. The critic who cares less for subject matter than for the manner of its handling may give Mr. Pinski unstinted praise for his craftsmanship. But the individual who considers himself justified in expecting positive rather than negative effects from the plays to which he gives his attention will surely be courageous enough to ask Mr. Pinski if after all "The Treasure" is worth while.

No one will controvert the argument in this play that greed and cupidity are breeders of evil. A few golden imperials dug up in a churchyard might well set any town's palms to itching. The town would not necessarily have to be Jewish; Mr. Pinski's satirical denunciation of the frenzy for money strikes beyond racial borders. It finds a target in each individual in proportion as he is avaricious.

But all this is rather obvious. Where is the good in painting merely that part of the picture? Mr. Pinski avoids contrast. Not a single character is redeemed by unselfishness. All are grasping. The play possesses a certain force in its uncompromising arraignment of covetousness, but that force would have been increased if here and there Mr. Pinski had worked a high light of antithetical character. This apparent denial that, in what Mr. Pinski evidently wishes us to ac-

cept as a typical Jewish community, there is any saving grace, however small, to neutralize the general cupidity, gives cause for the general playgoer to protest against the inability or refusal of art theater playwrights to admit that there is ever a way out of misery for their characters. Regardless of how well a single and sombre-toned play may be produced, there are many of playgoers who will deny that a drama is a true reflection of life unless its total effect can be summed up in some more inspiring word than futility.

Emmanuel Reicher, as director, has done his best work with the crowded stage of the last act. He might have forbidden everybody in general to make so much noise. The ensemble groups and moves itself effectively against Lee Simonson's somber scenery, but when it opens its mouth a multitude of ejaculations and murmurs drown what really should be heard. The same fault mars the end of the third act, when nearly all the town calls on Chone for a share in the treasure. Celia Adler, making her debut on the English-speaking stage, deserved from Mr. Reicher repeated entreaties not to overact, but apparently she did not get them. But she makes a great deal of the humor underlying the satirical situations. Helen Westley makes a striking portrait of Chone's wailing wife.

THEATRICAL NOTES

In Italy Mr. Antonio Campanozzi has founded a People's Theater—"Il Teatro del Popolo." His "artistic-operative" has the support of the General Confederation of Labor, the League of the Socialist Communes, and the National League of Cooperatives. At the Italian People's Theater, in addition to the repertory of classical and modern Italian plays, plans are made for inclusion of plays by Shaw, Brieux, Hauptmann, Suderman, Fabre and Gorki.

A British company has made a film version of Sir James M. Barrie's comedy, "The Twelve Pound Look," with Milton Rosmer as the husband, Miss Jessie Winter as the first wife and Miss Ann Elliott as the second.

THEATRICAL

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"TRANSPLANTING JEAN"

The Finest performance I have seen in years — said Philip Hale

The Zarzuela, the Comico, the Centro

THE HOME FORUM

When the Frost Is on the Punkin

When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock, And you hear the kyock and gobble of the struttin' turkey cock, And the clackin' of the guineys, and the cluckin' of the hens, And the rooster's halleluoyer as he tiptoes on the fence, Oh, it's then the time a feller is a feelin' at his best, With the rain' sun to greet him from a night of gracious rest, As he leaves the house bareheaded and goes out to feed the stock, When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

There's somepin kind o' hearty-like about the atmosphere When the heat of summer's over and the coolin' fall is here, Of course we miss the flowers, and the blossoms on the trees, And the hummin' of the bees, But the air's so appetizin', and the landscape through the haze Of a crisp and sunny morning of the early autumn days Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to mock. When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

The husky, rusty rustle of the tassels of the corn, And the raspin' of the tangled leaves as golden as the morn; The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesome like, but still A preachin' sermons to us of the barns they grewed to fill; The straw-stack in the medder, and the reaper in the shed, The horses in their stalls below, the clover overhead— Oh, it sets my heart a clickin' like the tickin' of a clock, When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Mountains Above the Desert

The pinest—at last the pinest! How gigantic they seem, those trees standing so calm and majestic in their mantles of dark green—how gigantic to eyes grown used to the little palo verde or the scrubby grease wood! All classes of pines are here—sugar pines, bull pines, white pines, yellow pines—not in dense numbers standing close together as in the woods of Oregon, but scattered here and there with open aisles through which the sunshine falls in broad bars. Many small bushes—berry bushes most of them—are under the pines; and with them are grasses growing in tufts,

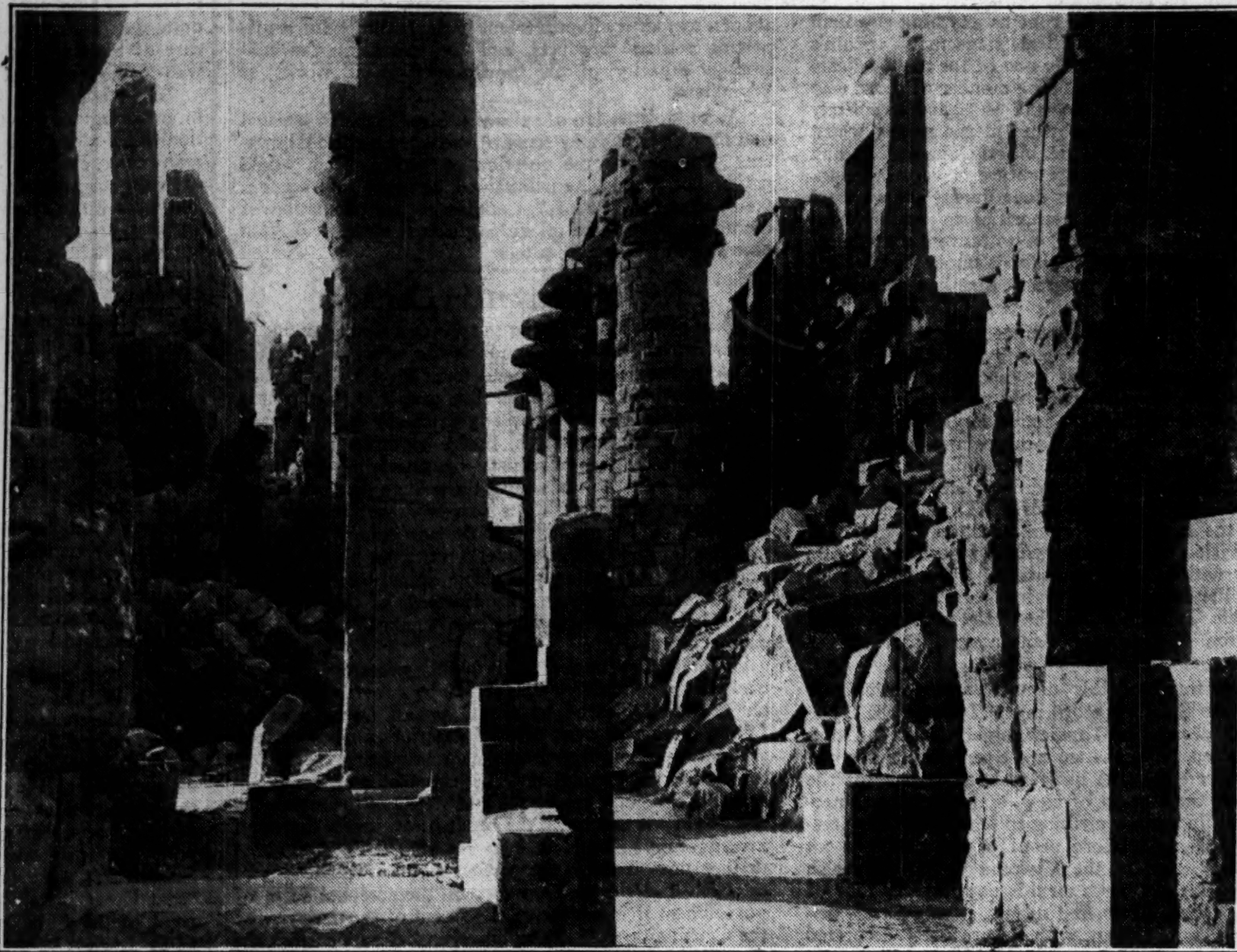
flowers growing in beds, and bear-clover growing in fields. Aimless and apparently endless little streams wander everywhere, and ferns and mosses go with them. Bowlder streams they are, for the rounded bowlder is still in evidence—in the stream, on the bank, and under the roots of the pine. The beautiful mountain-quail loves

stars even at midday shining through it. How beautiful it is in color and how wonderful it is in its vast reach! The dome instead of contracting as you rise into it, seems to expand. There are no limits to its uttermost edge, no horizon lines to say where it begins. It is not now a cup or cover for the world, but something

Wild Roses Met Us

We had been long in mountain snow. In valleys bleak, and broad, and bare. Where only moss and willows grow. And no bird wings the silent air. And so when on our downward way, Wild roses met us, we were glad;— Hamlin Garland.

cease till you shake the dust of Karnak's temples from your feet. Everything is majestic in beauty and repose; nearly everything, is enormous in stature and space. That vast court, with one huge column springing from its midst, and colossal statues guarding the gate of the little gem of a temple built by one of the great



Karnak, ruins of the temple of Karnak

Karnak

that reaches to infinity—something in which the world floats. And do you notice that the sun is no longer yellow but white, and that the light that comes from it is cold with just the faintest shade of violet about it. The air, too, is changed. Look at the far-away ridges and peaks, some of them snow-capped, but the majority of them bare; and see the air how blue and purple it looks along the tops and about the slopes. Peak upon peak and chain upon chain disappear to the north and south in a mysterious veil of gray, blue, and purple. Green pine-clad spurs of the peaks, green slopes of the peaks themselves, keep fading away in blue-green mazes and hazes. Look down into the cañons, into the shadowed depths where the air lies packed in a mass, and the top of the mass seems to reflect purple again. . . . It is mountain-air and yet has something of the sea in it. Even at this height you can feel the sea-breezes moving along the western slopes. For the ocean is near at hand—not a hundred miles away as the crow flies. From the mountain-top it looks like a flat blue band appended to the lower edge of the sky, and it counts in the landscape only as a strip of color or light.

Upward, still upward, under the spreading arms of the pines! How silent the forest save for the sighing of the wind through the pine needles and the jangle of the jays! And how thin and clear the mountain-air! How white the sunlight falling upon the moss-covered rocks! It must be that we have risen out of the dust-laden atmosphere of the desert. And out of its heat too. The air feels as though blown to us from snow-banks, and indeed, they are in the gullies lying on either side of us. For now we are coming close to the peak. The bushes have been dwindling away for some time past, and the pines have been growing thinner in body, fewer in number, smaller in size. A dwarf pine begins to show itself—a scraggly tempest-fighting tree, designed by Nature to grow among the bowlders of the higher peaks and to be the first to stop the slides of snow. The hardy grasses fight beside it, and with them is the little snowbird. . . .

Upward, still upward, until great spaces begin to show through the trees and the ground flattens and becomes a floor of rock. In the barrancas on the north side the snow still lies in banks, but on the south side, where the sun falls all day, the ground is bare. You are now above the timber line. Nothing shows but wrecked and shattered strata of rock with patches of stunted grass. The top is only barren stone. The uppermost peak, which you have perhaps seen from the desert a hundred miles away looking like a sharp spine of granite, shot up in the air, turns out to be something more of a dome than a spine—a rounded knob of gray granite which you have no difficulty in ascending.

At last you are on the peak and your first impulse is to look down. But no. Look up! You have read and heard many times of the "deep blue sky." It is a stock phrase in narrative and romance; but I venture to doubt if you have ever seen one. It is seen only from high points—from just such a place as you are now standing upon. Therefore look up first of all and see a blue sky that is turning into violet. Were you ten thousand feet higher in the air you would see it darkened to a purple-violet with

Upper Egypt of today makes an admirable setting for the temples of the antique. The camel and the buffalo have the fantastic outlines of the Orient. The fashions in waistcloths, and garments like the galabiah and burnoose, have not appreciably changed since prehistoric times. People sat on the ground before they sat on chairs, and the fellah continues to sit on the ground. So, except the policeman and the tourist, there is nothing to interfere with the picture, as you approach Karnak by that road through the palm groves, running past an inhabited village, which looks as if it had been built in the days of the Pharaohs, to a recently excavated village, which really was built by one of the Pharaohs of the Bible—taking in the way that wonderful scrapbook of temples which we call Karnak.

Karnak cannot be detailed within the limits of the longest chapter. The utmost one can do is to try and present vignettes of it. You are riding contentedly on the soft, sandy road past that village in the palm grove, amused with the tiny children leading or riding the gigantic buffalo; the little girl shepherdesses with their rusty flocks; the graceful women drawing water at the fountain, or stalking majestically away with pitchers balanced on their heads; the kuttab of infants learning the Koran, seen through an open door; and the half-wild dogs. The battered sphinxes in the sand, chequered by the sunlight through the interlacing palms, make you look up, and there you see the gateway of the Ptolemies, with its bright frescoes painted before our era began. In the sand beside it sit humble dealers in antiquities. . . . You have no eyes for them. The temple of Khonsu, the most perfect in Karnak, is in front of your eyes. . . . You do not enter Khonsu's temple because in front of you the various ruins of the Temple of Amon-Ra, the largest in all the world, group themselves into a pyramid of which Queen Hatshepsut's obelisk is the apex. While on your right vast broken pylons of the elder world thrust their bluff heads above the palm groves from the Temple of Mut.

Here there is a sort of square, as large as that palace square of Palermo, which contains a miniature Pompeii, surrounded by the temples of the Trinity of Thebes. Today it has no level; it is broken by clusters of palms, hollows, and little hills, mostly crowned with the white domes of Moslem saints. The hippopos dance and toss their black-and-white plumes, and give their musical parody of the cuckoo, as you canter by. Impatient to find yourself at the porch of the temple. The porch itself is nothing, merely a great pylon closed by a modern wicket where the ghafr stands to inspect the tourists' tickets. But the avenue of gleaming sphinxes in front of it is one of the most intimate touches of the ancient world. Each is perfect enough to be the glory of a museum; their marble has not lost its polish; their faces are full of mystery; the world has never made since such a majestic avenue of sculpture. Here is one of the most beautiful and wonderful creations of the Egypt of the Pharaohs, left where it was erected, and as it was erected before the day of Moses.

From this moment marvels never cease till you shake the dust of Karnak's temples from your feet. Everything is majestic in beauty and repose; nearly everything, is enormous in stature and space. That vast court, with one huge column springing from its midst, and colossal statues guarding the gate of the little gem of a temple built by one of the great

What Makes Good Society

I like very well to sit in a room where there are people talking on subjects I know nothing of, if I am only allowed to sit silent and as a spectator; but I do not much like to join in the conversation, except with people and on subjects to my taste. Sympathy is necessary to society. To look on, a variety of faces, humors, and opinions is sufficient; to mix with others, agreement as well as variety is indispensable. What makes good society? I answer, in one word, real fellowship. Without a similitude of tastes, acquisitions, and pursuits (whatever may be the difference of tempers and characters) there can be no intimacy or even casual intercourse worth the having. What makes the most agreeable party? A number of people with a number of ideas in common, "yet so with a difference"; that is, who can put one or more subjects which they have all studied in the greatest variety of entertaining or useful lights. Or, in other words, a succession of good things said with good humor, and addressed to the understandings of those who hear them, make the most desirable conversation. . . . We had a pleasant party one evening at Procter's. A young literary bookseller who was present went away delighted with the elegance of the servant in green livery, and a patent lamp. I thought myself that the charm of the evening consisted in some talk about Beaumont and Fletcher and the old poets, in which every one took part or interest, and in a consciousness that we could not pay our host a better compliment than in thus alluding to studies in which he excelled, and in praising authors whom he had imitated with feeling and sweetness! I should think it may also be laid down as a rule on this subject, that to constitute good company a certain proportion of hearers and speakers is requisite.—From "Table-Talk," by William Hazlitt.

Rameses, bears the name of King Shishak, the conqueror of Jerusalem. At its end are two grand pylons reduced to mountains of fallen stone. M. Lefrain, the brilliant Frenchman, entrusted with the preservation and restoration of the temples, knows how to put each back in its place, whenever he is given the money, as he has restored the columns, which fell, in the crowning glory of Karnak, called "The Hall of Columns." This is one of the wonders of the world. There is no colonnade to compare with it for the number and vastness of its columns. There is a forest of them, the largest eighty feet high and thirty feet round.—Douglas Sladen.

What Makes Good Society

The narrow cypse

I never had noticed it until "Was gone—the narrow cypse Where now the woodman lops The last of the willows with his bill. Strange it could have hidden so near! And now I see as I look That the small winding brook, A tributary's tributary, rises there. —Edward Thomas.

The Narrow Cypse

The declaration of the unreality of human experience has sometimes been held, by critics of Christian Science, to be a reason for the possible justification of wrong actions in that experience. Such dishonesty could only be practiced by one who had ex-

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read on page 453, "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." Honesty, spiritual power, being the expression of omnipresent, divine Principle, there can, in reality, be no dishonesty, but, as darkness, the absence of light, appears to those hidden from the sun, so dishonesty appears in the belief of the omnipresence of Principle, and so forfeits divine help. Dishonesty, human weakness, therefore exists only in belief and only in proportion to a man's ignorance of Principle. In the same way it can be shown that as weakness is the natural expression of mortality there can be no such thing as human strength. What is called human strength and what appears in human experience as strength, either mental or physical, seems to exist because of the omnipresence of spiritual power and because the belief in human weakness is either being temporarily held in check by blind belief, or because the idea of spiritual power is being perceived through spiritual understanding. Strength, dependent on blind belief is the honesty of the time server. Honesty dependent on spiritual understanding is spiritual power.

In human experience the terms honesty and dishonesty are used to express what are really degrees of dishonesty. These degrees extend from complete lack of any sense of honesty to its highest possible human perception. This progressive unfolding of a human sense of honesty follows the perception, at least in some degree, of the true idea of honesty in its dependence on Principle. In other words spiritual power becomes operative in human affairs as it is perceived in individual consciousness. Where, therefore, there seems to be no sense of honesty there is that state of consciousness which in Biblical language is "without God in the world." To such a sense, matter seems to be the all-in-all. Any action seems legitimate if only it will bring material gain. Desire is directed to position, power, money, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, and the propulsive power is human weakness, dishonesty. In this connection we read in Science and Health, page 369, "In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master." Matter being but the subjective state of the human or mortal mind, what happens is that, as the belief in the reality of the human or mortal mind dissolves before the realization of the omnipresence of the Mind which was in Christ Jesus, so does the individual reflect that power which overcomes all belief in evil.

Christian Science shows that a man's experience is the direct result of his thinking, his understanding of Principle, or his submission to general belief. Understanding is inseparable from expression. Principle and its expression is one, and so in belief the counterfeit mind and its expression is one. Thus a man is rightly judged by his deeds. The belief that mind can be separated from its expression, that a man can think right and act wrong, is the essence of dishonesty. That belief necessitates the acceptance of minds many and suggests the possible separation of Principle and idea. To believe that one can have a human sense of honesty unaccompanied by its demonstration is to believe that the human mind can hold an independent idea of honesty. This is equivalent to saying that the human mind has spiritual power, which is the root of the belief in will-power, wrong practice, and mesmerism. What a man knows about the idea of honesty, which idea never leaves the divine Mind, is seen by the amount of honesty he expresses in his life. Conversely the honesty of a man's actions is the true test of his knowledge of Principle.

Since the world of material belief emerged from the chaos of the complete acceptance of matter, as indicated in the first chapter of Genesis, belief has gradually been disappearing before the perception of spiritual power. This clearer perception of spiritual power has appeared mainly because of the practical expression of honesty in human living. Whenever the practice of honesty seems to have gone ahead of the perception of the idea, a further perception of that idea has been added. Similarly, whenever the practice of honesty has lagged behind the possible perception of the idea, the mist has once more risen from the earth as described in the second chapter of Genesis. Abram's perception of honesty led him out of the land of his material beliefs, but he came out, "not knowing whither he went." Moses led the children of Israel out of Egyptian darkness with no other assurance than that the presence of God would go with him. In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 166, Mrs. Eddy writes, "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiae of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified."

The declaration of the unreality of human experience has sometimes been held, by critics of Christian Science, to be a reason for the possible justification of wrong actions in that experience. Such dishonesty could only be practiced by one who had ex-

changed a belief in matter for a belief in self-deception. Self-deception may lead to the justification of wrong action by the thought that good will result, but Christian Science demands that even in the unreality of human experience, a stand be made for the highest possible sense of honesty. It may be an uphill struggle but it is the only way out of unreality. It is necessary, however, to perceive that when progress has been made it has followed the action of some one who not only stood for his highest sense of honesty but perceived a further and more metaphysical sense of honesty and tried for it. Recognizing honesty as spiritual power, fully alive to the fact that there is no other power and that "I of myself can do nothing," the Christian Scientist pushes on to this further vision and rejoices all the way, even though he goes alone with God.

Japanese Peasants

The most characteristic scenery in Japan is not the mountain, on which few Japanese dwell, but the rice field, which is to be found wherever there is a patch of level ground for the field and sufficient water for irrigation. Gentle slopes are made useful by terracing, and the coolie, preparing the ground or cutting his crop, is the true Japanese peasant. He is a picturesque peasant in his blue cotton suit, his broad, conical, straw hat, costing two cents, and straw overcoat, bought for eight cents. He is a good-natured peasant, abridely contented with his earnings—though the agricultural laborer earns as little as eight or ten cents gold a day. His house is a light, wooden frame surmounted by a heavy thatch; and he loves to plant a tiny garden along his rooftop. But he always has one thing which separates him from the Chinese and the East Indians; he lives on a platform, raised above the ground. No hardened soil for him, no chilly pavement of brick or stone; a wooden floor, a piece of clean matting, a broom and a bathtub the poorest Japanese will always have.—Albert Bushnell Hart in "The Obvious Orient."

To the Rainbow

Loveliest of the meteor-train, Girdle of the summer rain, Finger of the dews of air, Glowing vision fleet as fair, While the evening shower retires, Kindle thy unburning fires, And among the meadows near Thy refulgent pillar rear; Or amid the dark-blue cloud High thine orbed glories shroud, Or the moisten'd hills between Bent in mighty arch be seen. . . . —Robert Southey.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1920

EDITORIALS

The President as an Issue-Maker

THE participation by President Wilson in the campaign being waged in behalf of the nominees of the Democratic Party, indicated by earlier announcements as designed to be somewhat passive, or merely advisory, promises now to become active and aggressive. Announcements coming from the White House ten days ago, or thereabouts, were to the effect that Mr. Wilson, apparently satisfied with the manner in which Governor Cox had been presenting the League of Nations issue, would devote his own efforts to a defense of the party's administrative policies during the last eight years, or more particularly, perhaps, to the policies pursued subsequent to the entrance of the United States into the war. Possibly this was the purpose of the President at the time the announcements were made. But Woodrow Wilson, as has often been proved to the satisfaction of both his friends and his enemies, is not, temperamentally at least, an ideal advocate when placed on the defensive. A survey of his activity since he came to the White House, and possibly before that time, is convincing that he possesses, to an almost superlative degree, that faculty which, in business affairs and in commercial life, is called "salesmanship." His facility and expertness in presenting for consideration and approval those measures which he believes to be constructive have made it possible for him to command the attention and respect of millions of passive and indifferent listeners who have dared to heed his persuasive appeals. In such a capacity he has more than once "sold" the League of Nations issue. It is not to be held against him now that there are indications that some who "bought" have sought release from their bargain. Mr. Wilson is apparently convinced that the people of the United States approve the League in its main fundamentals, and that he, better than another, can, in the final weeks of the campaign, turn the popular tide in its favor.

Thus it has come about, logically, perhaps, that from now until November 3 Mr. Wilson, despite apparent lethargy manifested by some of those high in the councils of his own party, will seek to make the League issue the paramount issue of the Democratic campaign. He apparently believes that the League, as he will present it, can be "sold" to the American people again. It is not indicated that the President will offer any compromise, or make any pledge that alterations or modifications in the text of the Covenant will be made. He, it may be said, is the original "bitter-ender," to whom even the thought of compromise is repulsive. He has never, so far as is publicly known, admitted that the present status of the Covenant, in so far as the United States is concerned, is traceable to the unalterable and uncompromising attitude of its proponents and champions, who have insisted, even when faced by almost certain defeat, that the Treaty should stand, without the "dotting of an i" or the crossing of a t." Convinced, no doubt, that his own unfaltering allegiance to the League, as he conceived it, must, in the final determination of the issue, persuade others to demand its substantial ratification, he is apparently determined to assume a position as its champion, even while losing sight of the fact that there has never been a time when there has been unity of sentiment in his own party ranks concerning the Covenant itself. Those who have watched carefully the trend of affairs in national politics since the time of the nominating conventions in Chicago and San Francisco may, perhaps, have seen indications in the Democratic camp, at least, of a tendency to submerge the League issue, or at least to avoid the presentation of it, always, as the paramount issue of the campaign. This apparent tendency might be taken as indicating a doubt on the part of politicians as astute, though possibly not as uncompromising, as Mr. Wilson, of the feasibility of an effort to mobilize all elements of the party under the League banner. These partisans who have assumed, perhaps reasonably, the right to lead may have appeared to the President to have placed party success above what he regards as party honor. He can, unquestionably, point to the San Francisco platform as the party's pledge to maintain the League issue. His effort now, apparently, is to rally his partisans, at least, to the support of the party standard. He, it appears, sees the League issue and its fate as greater than mere party success.

But Mr. Wilson has done something beside preparing to renew, by his own methods, the fight for the League. Realizing, it may be, the impossibility of uniting his partisans solidly upon the issue, he has, in the estimation of those in a position to appraise the effect of his acts, sought to interpose in the campaign the issue of free trade. This, in times past, was an issue upon which the Democratic Party was practically united, in opposition to the Republican Party, the advocate of a protective tariff. It is insisted by Mr. Wilson's political opponents that his real motive in refusing to enforce section 34 of the new Shipping Act was to precipitate anew the free-trade issue in American politics, and this at a time when his own party ranks are divided on the League issue, if not upon the supreme importance of upholding the Eighteenth Amendment and the federal and state laws enacted to insure its enforcement.

There is no doubt whatever that Mr. Wilson's decision has made it certain that the remaining weeks of the campaign will be times of intense partisan activity in all parts of the United States. He has rallied to his standard every available lieutenant who can be trusted to carry his message to the people. Chief among his spokesmen, it is announced, will be the members of his Cabinet, men committed to his policies, and presumably immune to promises which might be made by presumptive leaders who may, secretly or otherwise, assume that the party's debt to Mr. Wilson was paid in full when, at the San Francisco convention, the record of his administration was indorsed and approved.

Spain and Morocco

WITH every desire to be charitable, those who have kept at all in touch with the march of events in the Spanish zone in Morocco during the past few years will find it very difficult to characterize the recent visit of the Spanish War Minister to the zone as anything else than a remarkable piece of political stagecraft. Spain's Moroccan policy is undoubtedly one of the most delicate questions in Spanish politics. The number of those who believe that Spain would do well to abandon entirely her Moroccan adventure is by no means small; whilst the number of those who are bitterly opposed to any further military effort or expenditure is very large indeed. In spite of all that was done during the war and afterward by the Spanish authorities to censor drastically all news from Morocco, or to prevent its publication entirely, the average Spaniard is under no illusions as to the nature of the "progress" that has been made in the Tetuan Riff.

Promises and confident statements have, of course, never been lacking. Something was always about to be done. Raisuli was about to be captured; roads, long barred by hostile tribes, were about to be cleared; regiments of Spanish soldiers on active service in Morocco were about to be sent home. Such promises were, however, never fulfilled; hope was ever deferred, with the usual result; whilst Spanish credit was steadily reduced, not only in Morocco but outside of it. Then, a short time ago, came the renewed effort on the part of Spain to secure a revision of the settlement in regard to Tangier and its international zone in favor of Spain. Spain insisted that the international régime should come to an end, and that Tangier should be declared a city under the protection of Spain and an integral part of the Spanish zone.

Now the force of this demand was considerably lessened by the Spanish record in the Tetuan Riff. The international régime in Tangier might not be all that could be desired, but a change to a Spanish régime could hardly commend itself as likely to be a change for the better. From every point of view, therefore, it was necessary for Spain to do something to rehabilitate her prestige in the Riff, and afford proof of her ability as an administrator. And so the Viscount de Eza, Spanish Minister of War, set forth on this now famous tour of the Spanish zone. From first to last, it was a truly triumphal progress. Tetuan, with its profusely decorated streets, its great arch of flowers, its cheers and its courtesies, gave the keynote of all that was to follow. The Spanish papers were full of accounts of joyful and grateful chiefs and their followers coming out to greet the Spanish Minister, at every opportunity, assembling by the roadside to see his motor car go by, eager to express their thanks for the great work that Spain was doing in Morocco. As to the Minister, he did his work nobly. There was no campaign in Morocco. Spain was not at war with the country or any part of it, and the Spanish army was not an army of occupation. The sword was not the Spanish method. Peaceful penetration by means of friendly trade, in which Moor and Spaniard could alike join, was what Spain was aiming at; this and the furtherance of education, and the undertaking of public works. Banquets on a huge scale, receptions, and speeches served to prove to Spain and the outside world that all was assuredly well in the Spanish zones.

What the effect of all this on Spanish public opinion is really likely to be, it is too early yet to say; but it can hardly be seriously imagined, even in Madrid, that such methods will go any way toward securing a real settlement of the Moroccan question where Spain is concerned.

The Australian Northwest

ONE of the great problems facing Australia is that of providing the means for the present and future development of the vast stretches of empty territory comprised within her borders. Development work, as it is understood today, tends more and more to involve large initial outlays, expenditures, very often on a great scale, which cannot and should not be expected to produce any adequate financial return for many years to come. In the old days, the railway and the road crept out just as far as they were needed at the time, and the pioneer settler generally forged ahead of them. The settler, in fact, very largely determined the direction of the line. Today the reverse is the most approved method. The railway pushes out through likely country and the settler follows. Moreover, the railway is generally a long way ahead of the settler, crossing great tracts of uninhabited country in order to link up other settlements, more distant still, thus providing a basis for the ultimate settlement of all the country in between.

The capital expenditure involved in such enterprises is enormous, and, owing to its financially unproductive nature in the early years, cannot well be undertaken except by the State. These conditions prevail particularly in northern and northwestern Australia. In the Northern Territory, for instance, with an area equal to that of Germany, France, and Italy rolled into one, there is a white population of approximately 3000; whilst in Western Australia, with an area nearly twice that of the Northern Territory, there is a white population of less than 300,000. When it is further recalled that the entire native population of Australia does not exceed 22,000, it will be realized how vast are the silences of the island continent. Western Australia has been taking up the question of the great uninhabited north with characteristic vigor. The Education Minister of the State, the Hon. H. P. Colebatch, accompanied by other public officials, recently made a tour of the great Kimberley Division, and, in a statement issued on his return, Mr. Colebatch, after dwelling upon the fertility of the country, urged the necessity of a sustained effort for its development, not only from the point of view of the prosperity of the State, but of the security of the continent as a whole.

The great need is population, but, in order to attract population, much more adequate provision than at present obtains must be made for transport. This is an obvious first step, and, in these circumstances, it is welcome to find that the government is to grapple with the matter

at once. According to Mr. Colebatch's statement, the government is to procure a fleet of coasting vessels specially constructed as to speed, refrigeration space, and other requirements, and it is expected that the first vessel will be on the coast within the next year or so. In the meantime, plans are being investigated for bringing about a temporary improvement in the facilities for transporting settlers' products, and for increasing the cold storage capacity of the government meat works at Wyndham.

As to the question of railways, Mr. Colebatch insisted that they were in every sense of the word a national matter. Far beyond the question of whether they would pay or not, should, he maintained, be taken into account their effect as a factor "in adding to the population of the empty north, and of making safe a strategical point now singularly open to attack."

Red Movement in Canada

ONE of the most significant of recent developments in the industrial world in Canada is the effort being made by the railway brotherhoods to form a special council to combat Sovietism. For some time past it has apparently been recognized to an increasing extent by genuine trade unionists in the Dominion, that a vigorous effort was being made by the extremists, masquerading under all manner of titles, to undermine the trade union movement with Soviet doctrines. The danger is not regarded as imminent, but the promoters of the new council are determined to grapple with the question in good time. Meetings of railway union men have already been held in various centers, and the very existence of this alertness is in itself an effective defense against any further encroachments.

That such a movement is highly necessary, from a trade union point of view, is shown by a remarkable pamphlet, recently issued by the Canadian Department of Labor, giving the most detailed description of the extent and nature of the Red propaganda now being carried on throughout the Dominion. The pamphlet itself is moderate and carefully reasoned, and displays throughout a most welcome exactness, the result of obviously thorough investigation. It indulges in no attack on Sovietism; neither does it deny the perfect right of Sovietism to establish itself in the Dominion as the accepted form of government if it can secure the assent of the majority of the Canadian people. It is, however, determined that the Canadian people shall understand what Sovietism really is and means, and what organizations, at present known by names which give no indication whatever as to their aims and objects, are really Soviet organizations. "It is," the pamphlet declares, "for every citizen to decide as to how his or her influence will be directed. If our industrial, social, political, and religious institutions, established through years of experience, should be replaced by a Constitution such as now exists in Russia, then their course is clear; if, on the other hand, they desire to perpetuate the British Constitution, civil and religious liberty, love of God, home, and native land, then their line of duty is also plain."

The pamphlet goes on to give the names of seventeen different organizations, from the Socialist Party of Canada to the Communist Labor Party, that are engaged in the dissemination of Red propaganda; whilst it denounces five periodicals as developing the same work, warns its readers that the well-known policy of the movement is "Bore from within," and that this process is going on in both the religious and the industrial field. Perhaps the most welcome feature of the pamphlet is the way in which it recognizes that the great bulwark against extremism is to be found in the ranks of Labor itself, and frankly records the fact that the legitimate Labor movement in the Dominion is, today, playing a large part in preventing that industrial and economic disaster which is bound up with the establishment of an extremist régime.

Apple-Picking Time

THE man who spent his earliest days in the country can hardly be convinced that one who grew up in the city fully appreciates the pleasures and beauties of the country. It may never be quite the same to go into the country again, and the impressions may not be so vivid and penetrating as in those first years, yet the new experience is enriched by memories of the early days. The ideal place to have lived, supposing the section of country to have been, say, New England, is on a hillside, well toward the top, facing a southerly slope, with a range of hills to the west to fit in with the sunset skies. Such a setting can scarcely be improved upon to surround the events and incidents that come to the lad in the country. The life is, of course, the life of the farm, and is to be taken more or less seriously, from the year the boy becomes large enough to go after the cows, or pick up potatoes, or carry a jug of ginger and sweetened water into the hayfield for the men at work there. All seasons bring their work as well as their pastimes and pleasant pictures for the youth, from the time of maple sugar-making, before the snow is gone and while the sap is passing from the roots to the branches of the trees, through the months of planting, haying, and harvesting, to apple-picking time.

This period of gathering the apples is one of the best of all. Some that grow in New England ripen in August, but these are the exceptions, and count for little except for early home consumption. Even those ready to be picked in September do not represent the more important portion of the crop. With their bright red and yellow hues they may command more attention on the trees than those maturing later, but it is the "winter" apples, which are harvested in October, and can be kept for months, which are sent in ever-increasing numbers to American and European cities.

These apples for the market are allowed to ripen well on the trees for the sake of the color and flavor they acquire by hanging long in the sunshine. The air has become crisp and cool by the time the harvesting of them has begun. Indeed it is the season when a sharp lookout must be kept for sudden frosts, for, while apples on the trees will withstand a cold night better than most of the

garden vegetables, the careful farmer usually has his fruit under cover before any severe frost comes. Until rather recent years, the apple trees on the New England farm were among the last things to receive systematic attention, but now the farmer who has any considerable number of apple trees, and who can claim to be at all up-to-date with regard to the raising of fruit, takes good care of his trees, and is rewarded with large, smooth, well-formed, marketable apples.

The boy of today on the high-class farm, if he helps in gathering the apples for market, must use discrimination in his pleasant work, for the fruit is sorted, and, in many cases, carefully graded for exacting purchasers who are ready to pay good prices for that of the right quality. But what work, on the farm or elsewhere, could be more inviting, to the boy of this or any day, than picking apples, up a little way toward the sky, with a worldful of fresh air and sunshine all around! For is not fruit next in beauty to flowers? And even a city man knows that a barrel of apples is as fragrant as any bouquet.

Editorial Notes

Now that Mr. Smillie has advised the miners to accept the coalowners' offer as a basis for negotiations, it is to be hoped that his opponents will have the generosity to admit the courage and disinterestedness of the colliers' leader. If they do they will find themselves on much stronger ground next time they have to fight him. Nothing strengthens a man more with his own supporters than unfair criticism from his enemies. And there is no uglier feature of public life than the habit of unrestrained and unbalanced invective. And this in spite of the fact that so admirable an authority as Benjamin Disraeli described it as an ornament of debate.

No one would pretend, of course, that what Mr. Martin W. Littleton recently had to say to the members of the Merchants Association and their guests in New York, on the Irish question, was original, least of all Mr. Littleton himself. Similar opinions have, as a matter of fact, been expressed many times. Nevertheless, the repetition of the obvious is often necessary, and nowhere, apparently, more necessary than in connection with the Irish question, as viewed from the United States. "It were just as well," declared Mr. Littleton, "that Great Britain should criticize us for the management of the Philippines or Cuba or Porto Rico, as for us to attempt to settle the Irish question. We would not suffer any country to limit or change our national domain in the name of any liberty they might claim, nor will the British suffer our country to dictate the limitations of their empire in the name of Irish or any other liberty."

THE old-fashioned torchlight parade, dear to political campaigners of a generation ago, has been quite outdone by the latest achievement of aviation, in which an air pilot, the other night, winged his way to earth from an altitude of 5000 feet in an aeroplane ablaze with flaming torches. Unlike Lucifer of old, who fell "from morn to dewy eve, a summer's day," this aviator of today did not descend "straight from the zenith like a falling star," but rather circled about the landing field for some time, glowing with light above the pitchy blackness of the land, and then, the topography of the field being clearly indicated by means of the reflectors attached to the craft, landed as neatly as in brilliant sunshine. It would seem that the inventors of this lighting system, and of the accompanying scheme of fireproofing the craft, had indeed, as has been said, taken some of the most progressive steps in aviation since the armistice.

RETURNING to the United States with an international point of view, the foreign correspondent of a New York newspaper has set to work to discover the sentiment in America toward international relations in general and the League of Nations in particular. After interviewing both of the presidential candidates and citizens throughout the country, this journalist decides that a large majority of Americans favor the idea of the Covenant. Further than this abstract and uncrystallized opinion, he finds that the tendency is to regard the entrance of the United States into the League as an act of highest altruism. Somewhat surprised at this sentiment, the correspondent gives expression to a too-little-realized fact, namely, that whatever the United States gets out of an alliance with the League will be measured by what the United States puts in.

THAT reconciliation should be brought about between Austria and Italy by the latter's restoration of pictures she has claimed is fitting, and worthy of the people who carried Cimabue's altarpiece in triumph through the streets. They, if any, should be able to understand the feelings of the Austrians at parting with their Peruginos, their Tintoretto's, Raphaels, Titians, Giovanni Bellinis, and others. Nor is it less satisfactory that Garibaldi's country should grant national autonomy to the people of southern Tyrol, and should allow them the use of their language. The two incidents are of a nature to cause the friends of both countries to rejoice.

"MERRIE England" might be merrier if Blatchford's words could have the ear of every miner, every railwayman, and every transport worker. Commenting on the "foolish and ruinous struggle over the coal scuttle," he says, "Which of two courses would be best for the individual and for the nation: to devote our energies to fighting and scrambling for the biggest shares of a poor harvest, or to combine and organize to increase the harvest so that there shall be plenty for all?" Yes, these are Blatchford's own words, not the Capitalists'.

MANY Massachusetts towns are, quite naturally, concerned over their town meeting facilities, now that the women are eligible to take part in the government. Few Massachusetts towns have halls large enough to care for their present full electorates, and some of the men are no doubt wondering what part they will be able to take in the meetings of next spring if perchance the new women voters, enthusiastic over their new privilege, fill the halls before they arrive.